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THE SURVEY

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Telephone Folks Will Play Santa for Thousands of Kids

As you read this, telephone operators all over the country are dressing thousands of dolls for children's homes and hospitals at Christmas.

Down in Texas, other telephone people are packing gay gift boxes for remote farm families. On December 24, the pilot who patrols Long Distance cables across the lonely plains will drop them by parachute and wave a friendly "Merry Christmas" by waggling the wings of his plane.

Throughout the Bell System, thousands of other telephone men and women are collecting food, candy, toys and dollars for those less fortunate than themselves.

It's a long-time telephone tradition — and a rather natural one. The spirit of service and the spirit of Christmas are pretty close together. And telephone folks try to be good citizens *all* year 'round.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

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DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, INC. A National Association devoted to the care, education, training, community placement and supervision of retarded and mentally defective children and adults. Membership $6.00 per year. Publishers of American Journal of Mental Deficiency, quarterly, $7.00 per year; and A.A.M.D. News, $1.50 per year; annual Directory of members, including list of public and private institutions for retarded, $3 per copy. Applications, subscriptions and orders to P. O. Box 96, Willimantic, Connecticut.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; M. Robert Barnett, Executive Director.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc. (Quakers) (1917): 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, 7; Lewis M. Hoskins, Executive Secretary; Clarence E. Pickett, Honorary Secretary. Activities: The Committee represents the Society of Friends in relief and social welfare services on a nonsectarian basis and without discrimination of race or nationality. Present activities include the following: relief and rehabilitation projects in Austria, China, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Pakistan; refugee aid in the United States and abroad; race relations, including a job opportunities program and a visiting lectureship; economic relations, including an industrial relations seminar and youth projects of internships in industry and cooperatives; international relations, including institutes of international relations for high school age and adults in communities on the United States and seminars for foreign and American students in the United States, Europe and Asia; self-help housing projects in cities and rural areas; and youth projects for young people, in addition to the internships, institutes, and seminars mentioned above, including work camps in the United States, Mexico and Europe, and Institutional Service Units in state mental and correctional institutions.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 5287 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS. Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four area offices in Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,727 local chapters, organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces and Veterans (including Home Service); the National Blood Program; International Activities; Disaster Services; Nursing Services; Food and Nutrition Service; Safety Services; Service Groups; Junior Red Cross; and College Activities.

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS: Research-Therapy Forum. Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Chairman. 20 East 84th Street, New York City. Non-profit. Free or low-fee treatment. Psychiatric treatment of adult and juvenile offenders. Monthly forum meetings. Workshop meetings in social treatment of offenders for social workers. Information, call Jack Sokol—Wadsworth 6-2551.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Incorporated 1910 and chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys and train them in citizenship. Programs: Cub Scouting—8, 9 and 10; Boy Scouting—11, 12 and 13; Exploring—14 and upward, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. John M. Schiff, Pres., Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Jacob Eichel, President; Arthur Price, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 2077 Second Ave.; Open House Recreation Center, 1766 Lexington Avenue; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49 Street; Tot-Lot, 110 East 110 Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 16 East 48 Street, New York 17, N. Y. Mrs. Richard W. Blalock, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Director. Founded in 1910, by a group of progressive educators, "to perpetuate the spiritual ideals of the home and to stimulate and aid in the formation of habits making for health and character." It provides health and character-building activities for girls 7 to 18 and stresses home and related crafts.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—24 West 40 Street, New York 18. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA INCORPORATED, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

DIVISION OF HOME MISSIONS NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN U.S.A.—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 22 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Rev. I. George Nace.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Murray Hill 2-2505, ext. 35. President: Mrs. Roy F. Layton. Founded in 1912 to help girls between the ages of 7 and 17 prepare, with volunteer adult leadership, for their responsibilities in the home and as active citizens in the community and in the world. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. offer activities in eleven program fields covering international friendship, outdoor life, homemaking, the arts, and future vocations.

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASS'N., 1313 E. 60 Street, Chicago 37, Ill. To aid in improving municipal administration (1) the Municipal Year Book, (2) Public Management, monthly journal on local government, (3) Management Information Service for Cities on fee basis, (4) Eight correspondence courses in municipal management. Write for more details.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, 121 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. Byron B. Burnes, President; Robert M. Greenmun, Secretary-Treasurer. Organized 1880. Incorporated 1900. Objects: Educational, Social, Industrial Welfare of the Deaf, Quadrennial National Conventions. Official Organ, The Silent Worker, $3.50 year. Lists achievements of deaf in Industry, Education, Sports, and Religion. Section for Parents of Deaf Children.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM, INC., 2 East 103rd Street, New York 29, N. Y. A non-profit organization established in 1944, to aid in the education of the public in matters pertaining to alcoholism. It does not take sides in the Wet-Dry controversy. It provides speakers to interested groups and distributes factual unbiased literature. It organizes citizen's committees in communities throughout the country, and sponsors and guides these local committees in programs of education and action in their communities, designed to meet this great medical and social problem. Through these local affiliates it promotes and establishes facilities for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic. It promotes prevention of alcoholism through education and rehabilitation.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 22 West Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio; Lester B. Granger, President. The N. C. S. W. is an association of individual and organization members to promote and share in discussion of the problems and methods of social work and related fields. It holds annual meetings and publishes Proceedings and selected papers. Any interested person or organization may join. Dues for individuals start at $4.00, for organizations at $15.00. Dues of $7.50 or more bring full benefits, including free Proceedings. 79th Annual Meeting, 1952, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Mrs. Irving M. Engel, President. FIFTY-SIX YEARS SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY through:—SOCIAL WELFARE—Mental hygiene program; Council houses and clubs, nurseries; clinics; camps, work with the aged and handicapped; scholarships. OVERSEAS SERVICES—Operation of a home for unattached girls and young women in Paris; scholarship grants at American Universities for study in social welfare, public health, nutrition, nursing, occupational therapy to qualified young women from abroad who return to work in their own countries. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ACTION—Contemporary Jewish Affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under National direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. Through local Sections, SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigration aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives. SUPPORT OF SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM. 234 Senior Sections in United States—also Junior and Councilette groups. 85,000 Senior members.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. A non-profit organization pledged to lead, direct and unify the fight against infantile paralysis and supported by the March of Dimes. Through more than 2,800 Chapters serving every county of the nation, it helps pay for the best available care and treatment for polio patients whose families cannot pay full costs unaided, regardless of age, race, creed or color, and assists in staffing and equipping local polio centers. It supports scientific investigation into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of infantile paralysis and finances the professional training of scientific and medical personnel. It maintains a year-round program of public information and education about the disease.

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NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., 10 East 40th Street, New York 16. Organized 1945 to provide a nonprofit retirement program for health and welfare agencies to supplement Social Security. More than 2300 organizations and agencies covering 25,000 workers, use the facilities of this Retirement Association. The Plan provides transferability between member organizations. Write for information.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. A citizens' organization, working to help secure a better housed America, promoting slum clearance, public low-rent housing, urban redevelopment, and housing for families of middle income. Acts as coordinating agency for housing information to labor, veterans', religious, social welfare, educational, minority and public interest organizations. Monthly newsletter, special reports and studies throughout the year, and Annual Meeting. Lee F. Johnson, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. A non-profit Bureau, established in 1918, to improve standards in the field of philanthropy, national and international, and to advise contributors in their giving. Some 600 different philanthropic agencies are inquired about annually. The Bureau investigates agencies and reports whether eight essential standards as to reliability and effectiveness are met. Bureau members who are eligible for its confidential reports include individuals, corporations, chambers of commerce, some 1300 community chests and councils and 56 foundations. Publishes annually "Giver's Guide to National Philanthropy," price 10c, and periodic newsletters to members. Inquiries welcomed.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday eve. 5:30 to 8 P.M.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. Davis E. Geiger, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $2.00 a year.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. James E. Perkins, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis medical journal, $10.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, organized in 1910, with 58 local branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. Specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in public and private employment. Publishes special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work. Solicits contributions and gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York 10. WAtkins 4-0505.

THE NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, Campbell B. Beard, Executive Secretary, 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is the professional organization for counselors and others engaged and interested in vocational guidance and the publishers of OCCUPATIONS, the Vocational Guidance Journal.

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone MUrrayhill 5-9720-9721. Activities: —Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.; Robt. R. Hannum, Dir. of Vocational Placement.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 34 West 28th Street, New York 1, N. Y. A nationwide religion-social welfare organization founded in 1896 by Ballington Booth and Maud Ballington Booth to meet spiritual and varied physical needs of the unadjusted and disadvantaged of all nationalities and creeds thru institutions, posts and departments in most major American cities.

This DIRECTORY appears in THE SURVEY twelve times a year.

Rates are 40 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

Nomination for Survey Award for 1952

This year the Survey Award, established in memory of Edward T. Devine, will be given to an American who is active in the welfare field — laymen or professional — for imaginative and constructive contribution to social work within the past five years. Such a contribution might be an original, creative achievement in administration or reorganization; a new agency or service, or an unusual piece of community organization, effective locally and applicable to other places; a completed piece of research; leadership in social action; development or refinement of professional techniques; significant international service; the successful interpretation of social work to the community; leadership in the practical improvement of race relations.

Persons nominated for the Award in previous years and not chosen may be nominated again.

All nominations must be filed on the form below, with two attached sheets as requested. Additional forms will be supplied by the Award Committee on request.

All nominations must be received by the committee on or before February 1, 1952. The Award will be made at the 1952 National Conference of Social Work in May.

Address: The Survey Award Committee, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3.

Name of nominee: *Present position and address:*

Past positions:

Social work or community activities outside of official position:

Any significant publications:

Outstanding contribution to social work prompting nomination: (State in 200 words or less on an attached sheet.)

Why the nominator believes this merits national recognition: (State very briefly on an attached sheet)

Signed: *Address:*

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Letters from Survey Readers

Arizona Story

To the Editor: My husband and I read with interest the article, "Dr. Holmes of Arizona," by Joseph Stocker [September]. Our interest was increased as we recognized a situation beginning on page 388, "Such an incident occurred when a Negro family moved into a small ranching community . . . ." I enclose our daughter's version of the same incident, written as a story about a year ago, with two sentences added at my request, to bring the short tale up to date. She also informs us that plans are being made to encourage and assist the oldest boy in this migrant family to enter high school next fall.

Caldwell, New Jersey Helen M. Snyder

This is the story, in part, which Mrs. Snyder sent to *The Survey:*

The town seethed with ugly talk. Tension grew as people worried and argued about the four Negro children coming to the town school for the first time. Some were for, some against, depending on where they had migrated from. Though the town was on the edge of the Deep South, it was in a state that was a territory in Civil War days, and it did not have the Deep South tradition. These were the first Negroes to live within the school district, or even within the Valley. They lived in a small cabin several miles up the Valley and were seen in town so seldom that people had not realized they were there until the four children stood waiting for the school bus on the first day of school. The bus driver did not stop, but the word spread. Soon all the old slogans were brought out: "They're dirty . . ." "What do they need an education for?" "If they

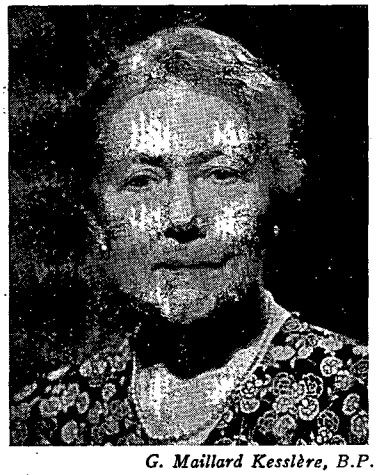
(Continued on next page)

MARY Kingsbury Simkhovitch had the gift of minting a concept so that it caught the mind. She it was who said that a settlement is above all (or should strive to be) a yeast cake. And that was idiomatic for her own leadership for half a century. Her death on November 15 came at the close of an illness all the more devastating because toward its close it stripped her of that sparkling resiliency which had been her charm.

Two organizations which she had helped strike off fifty years ago celebrated their anniversaries in mid-November and had paid tribute to her *in absentia.* The first was the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, which she and the late John Lovejoy Elliott of Hudson Guild had sparked. The other was the Junior League which sprang from the imaginative encouragement she gave to Mary Harriman and other young New Yorkers who came to her for counsel at the turn of the century.

Her book, "Neighborhood: My Story of Greenwich House," is itself a yeasty chronicle—charged with ardor and insight into the ways of instigating things. As background had come her childhood in a Boston suburb (Chestnut Hill); high school at Newton; Phi Beta Kappa at Boston University; post graduate work in political science at Radcliffe. Then overseas—at the University of Berlin, whither a retinue of Harvard Ph.D.'s followed after. She was young, buoyant, lovely to look upon. Fate ordered otherwise, for it was a fellow student from Russia who won her hand—Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, today professor *emeritus* of economic history (Columbia), an expert on rare manuscripts and the arts; gifted at once as an author—and in growing fields of delphinia at their summer home on the Maine coast. Together they carried out the intimate adventure of bringing their two children to maturity in a settlement.

They were married in 1899, the year after "Mary K." had become headworker at the College Settlement (one of the pioneer neighborhood centers in New York's Lower East Side). After that, Friendly Aid House—farther uptown. These in a sense were testing grounds. Her bent was for a more democratic setup; her choice, the neglected Lower West Side; and in an old residence on Jones Street she opened Greenwich House in 1901 as a cooperative social settlement society. She drew together on its board men and women who would make the mouth of any social agency water—Dr. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture, Bishop Potter of the Episcopal Church, Judge Eugene Philbin, an outstanding Roman Catholic layman, R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens Union, Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, Carl Schurz, Jacob A. Riis. Over the years, such key members as Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Miss Mary Harriman, Mrs. Anna Woereshoffer and her daughter Carola, Gerard Swope, and Marshall Field were to bring major reinforcement. Now, as at the outset, members of the household and neighbors are on the board.



G. Maillard Kesslère, B.P.

1867 — "MRS. SIM" — 1951

In 1916, a new Greenwich House was opened on Barrow Street—a landmark overlooking the extension of Seventh Avenue she had long fought for. This was built in a way to suggest old Dutch gables, but was high and wide and thoroughly modern inside—with its assembly halls and studios, sleeping quarters, dramatic and recreation facilities—and, outside its walls, potteries and an art workshop on Jones Street, its Music School on Barrow, a summer camp at Copake Falls, and a House of Industry taken over on West 16 Street with a workshop for older people.

In the early pre-Bohemian years of Greenwich Village, "Mrs. Sim," as her neighbors called her, had attacked widespread infant mortality with a clinic for ill babies. In the years when the district came to be called the American Latin Quarter, the settlement was a force for civilization. More, with the ups and downs of politics, it has been an ally of good government and municipal progress.

Mrs. Simkhovitch's signal contribution was as spearhead of the public housing movement in decades that were largely deaf to the need; her reward came as vice-chairman of the New York Housing Authority when that was instituted under federal law.

Farther over on the West Side on Hudson Street is St. Luke's Chapel of Trinity Parish. This was built in 1822 and is one of the oldest churches on Manhattan island. Here Mrs. Simkhovitch was a communicant; here her funeral was held with friends and neighbors — "comer-downers" and "live-around-herers" as her Italian janitor called them—crowding the aisles, and school children banked outside. Here she had for long refreshed her faith in the second great commandment—one's duty toward one's neighbors. Her modern version of that rang clear:

"To voice their wrongs, to understand their problems, to stand by their side in their life struggles, to welcome their own leadership, to reveal to others, who have not had this opportunity [of ours] of direct contact, the inner character of situations that arise—is the primary task of the settlement."

Paul Kellogg

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Letters

from page 508

know what's good for them, they'll move out . . . " Within a week, a fiery cross was burned near the little shack.

The newcomers were people of courage. They stood on their rights, and passed word of their plight to others, far from the small farming town. As a result of the pressure that was brought to bear, the school authorities fixed up a dingy basement room and hired another teacher. The Saturday before the children were to come to school for the first time things started to rumble. People gathered on the street corners. Talk grew heated. Late in the evening, unidentified figures rode past the cabin and shots rang out in the darkness. The tension and the facts broke through to the radio. Quickly, voices from the far-off places were heard again, speaking plain words to local officials.

Monday morning, four neat, clean Negro children waited for the school bus, which picked them up and brought them to the small ghetto schoolroom. They were kept inside until it was time to go home, "for fear of what the other children might do."

The second day, the teacher let the new pupils go out to play at recess.

"May we ask that little girl to play with us?" some of the first graders asked.

"If you wish," the teacher replied. So the children brought the youngest into their midst and went on with their game.

At lunch time, the younger girls went to the girl their age and asked her to come play volley ball.

"Why, she's good!" they shouted, "Look at her serve—it's great to have her on our team."

Some boys his age took the smallest boy into their group. Last, several came to the oldest, an awkward lad.

"Come along, play with us," they urged.

"But I don't know how," he stammered.

"We'll show you—it's an easy game."

As they trooped back into school, one child asked another, "Why can't the new ones be in class with us, too?"

But the four children stayed in the separate classroom, joining the others only on the playground. Now the family has moved to another school district a few miles away, where the children are not segregated in school or in play.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE SURVEY'S 1951 Christmas cover reproduces "The Virgin and Child," an etching by the Italian artist, Simone Cantarini (1612-1648). We are privileged to use it through the courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

READERS ARE URGED to use the application blank on page 507 in sending in nominations for the Survey Award, to be presented on May 26 at the National Conference of Social Work. The 1952 recipient is to be selected for imaginative and constructive contribution to social work *within the past five years.*

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No. 12

THE SURVEY

December 1951

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The Jacob Billikopf Fund

Industrial relations was one of the major fields of service of the late Jacob Billikopf of Philadelphia, for nearly thirty years a member of the board of Survey Associates. It seemed fitting, therefore, to use a modest Memorial Fund, which a group of his friends have contributed to Survey Associates, to further information and understanding of the common problems of unions and employers today. During 1951, this Fund made possible five features by John A. Fitch, reporting and interpreting current developments "On the Labor-Management Front" (April, May, July, September, November) and Mr. Fitch's article (page 518) on the 1951 conventions of the AFL and the CIO. The Fund will enable us to continue this coverage into 1952.

Contributors to the Jacob Billikopf Memorial Fund to date are: Dr. and Mrs. W. Wayne Babcock, Benjamin V. Cohen, Henry J. Friendly, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Albert Lewin, Harry C. Oppenheimer, Ethel Pew, Sigmund Stern, William B. Thalhimer, Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White.

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To a Man of Good Will

Stella Weston Tuttle

To you all men are holy
And every star at morn
Proclaims a thousand Bethlehems
Where miracles are born.

To you there is no silence
So total and complete,
You cannot hear the rush of wings
Along each quiet street.

And whether you are Moslem,
Jesuit or Jew,
Men of faith everywhere
See their God in you.

Thought for This Hour

Harriet Gray Blackwell

No bombs are bursting near me
No starving child is close
And yet the threat of bombs lives on
While hunger gnaws on those

Who never harmed their fellows,
Whose only sin could be
The lack of wisdom to be born
In their vicinity.

Why should I try to argue
That I am one alone,
And one can never lift the weight
Of an oppressor's stone?

Far better an awareness,
Remembering that I
Could, save for some kind Providence
Be hearing my own cry.

New Year's Eve . . . 1952

Hannah Kahn

Somewhere a siren blows and then the bells
Ring out the passing year, herald the new;
The calendar that marks this moment spells
A varying time in Lisbon and Peru.
A varying time and yet this hour falls
At afternoon or morning, with the sun,
And in the circled world a hush recalls,
Good Will On Earth and Peace To Everyone.

The tongues of men are formed at birth and none
Are different in any marked degree;
The splintering speech of bomb, the voice of gun,
Form language of their own intensity.
We wait for voice, a voice that once has been,
And is yet here, and will speak out again.

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The British Turnover

Some of the outstanding results of the recent election, and what they mean for the people of England and their new government.

S. K. RATCLIFFE

FIRST OF ALL, AS A FAMOUS NEW YORKER OF YESTERDAY used to say, let's look at the record. It must be the safest guide to the event of October 25, when the Conservatives under Winston Churchill gained a narrow victory, with a margin in Parliament that should be sufficient to bear them up for at least half the statutory period of five years.

In 1945, between the surrender of Germany and the collapse of Japan, the Labor Party gained its first electoral triumph. Despite the predominance of Churchill as War Prime Minister, the result itself was not a great surprise, although the completeness of the victory was. The War Government had been a genuine partnership. The high standing in the Cabinet of C. R. Attlee, Ernest Bevin, and Herbert Morrison was unquestioned. Nevertheless, it was inevitable that the Coalition should end with the war, and what followed meant that it was time for a change. No one could measure the disruptive effects of a war lasting six years with a nation under arms. Whether alone or in combination, the Conservatives had been a power during the two decades between the wars, including, of course, the miserable years of the Great Depression.

The Labor Party was bound to be given its opportunity, and for five years the road was kept remarkably clear. The decisive majority in Parliament made certain a series of large measures in social reconstruction. Any postwar government would have had to transform the mines and railroads into public services. The settlement in each case was long overdue. Labor was wholly committed to nationalization, and the two elaborate enterprises were carried through with speed.

Several of the reforms were mostly outside the party arena—education, for one. The completion of social insurance and the creation of national health service, again were in a separate category. Insurance against unemployment and sickness was already interwoven with the national fabric. Either party after the war would have made a large extension here, and an initial health plan had been outlined by the Ministry of Health in Chamberlain's time. Moreover, it was the War Government that entrusted Lord Beveridge, a Liberal, with the task of preparing an all-over scheme of social insurance which, under the Labor Government, was to emerge as the most ambitious of its kind in the world. In the field of constructive social policy, that is to say, there was a very large area of common ground between the parties.

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—By a distinguished British journalist, for some years the chief editorial writer on The Glasgow Herald. *Mr. Ratcliffe, widely known in the USA as writer and lecturer, last appeared in our pages in February 1950 with an article on the British welfare program.*

IT IS THE CUSTOM OF A PRIME MINISTER, NO MATTER HOW strongly placed, to dissolve Parliament before its five years are over, and Mr. Attlee went to the country early in 1950. He was fully aware that the victory of 1945 could not be repeated. The world situation had worsened. Britain was involved in a continuous economic crisis. The state of the sterling balances was ominous. American aid stood for a problem with which the British nation had never before been concerned. If the Labor Government had, on the whole, fulfilled expectations, there could be no doubt as to the gathering strength of the Opposition. Cabinet Ministers were overworked. Stafford Cripps and Ernest Bevin, the Prime Minister's ablest lieutenants, were breaking down. Several others were associated with costly departmental failures, while it was evident that nationalization, as a policy and a watchword, was losing its appeal. Labor, therefore, was prepared for a serious check, although not for the fading away of the 1945 majority which had been held together steadily for four years.

The result in February, 1950, was a House of Commons almost exactly balanced—a situation unknown in Westminster for more than sixty years.

When anything approaching this happens in Washington, Americans know what to look for. The two parties are at once subdivided. A group on either side links up

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with its allies in the opposite camp, so that for voting purposes a nominal party majority is never what it seems to be. The British parliamentary system does not work thus. Members are pledged to their party and must vote straight. The authority of the Whips is accepted as a matter of course. The full party strength can be counted on in every critical division. Hence, when Mr. Attlee on the morrow of last year's election decided to carry on, he was able to rely upon constant attendance at the House and had only to fear sickness as the enemy of his meager majority, sometimes hardly more than half a dozen. The wonder is that, by virtue of this strict party discipline, his Administration was able to survive for twenty months, and that he should have been daring enough to insist upon the nationalization of the steel industry. [See "Britain's Iron and Steel," by Ludwig Hamburger, *The Survey,* November.]

THIS BRINGS US TO THE SITUATION AT THE OPENING OF THE short campaign. The Gallup polls (on this occasion notably accurate) had disclosed during the summer a decline in Labor prospects. Aneurin Bevan's resignation from the Cabinet and the partial revolt of his supporters made a serious disturbance in the Labor movement. Although it was taken for granted that there could not be a party split on the eve of a national election, there was no denying that Bevan had a large following in the country. Two militant pamphlets comprised the Bevanite manifesto, the second, by an odd miscalculation, coming out along with the announcement of the election date. Together they revealed a grave difference of view within the party on rearmament, in its bearing upon the standard of living and the social services, along with some critical references to our dependence upon the United States. But Mr. Bevan, whose ambition is never in doubt, made his position clear at the party conference, and at the close of the campaign received from Mr. Attlee a compliment on his loyalty. Hence, Labor entered the contest as a united fighting force; and in the meantime the Gallup polls were indicating a narrowing of the gap between the voting strength of the parties.

There was virtual unanimity as to a Conservative victory, but the newspaper forecasts exhibited a fantastic variety. Lord Woolton, head of the Conservative organization, was of the opinion that they could not hope for a majority of more than 50, but there were some Tory dreamers who went as high as 150. Even in a few Labor quarters (Bevanite) the guesses reached 100; while figures between 60 and 80 came from editors and others who were not to be dismissed as ignorant or irresponsible. The higher shots had no warrant whatever for the simple reason that their authors had not examined the basic facts of the electoral map. Had they done so, they would have seen that of the 625 seats at least 230 were held by Labor with majorities of between 5,000 to 25,000. Such figures have become relatively stable. No Conservative candidate could hope to overturn them, and the Liberals have long since given them up. Among the remainder, outside those that are always Conservative, the steadily increasing spread of industrialism and the multiplying settlements of workers on the new housing estates had to be taken into account. Any informed reckoner would have asked how it was possible for a large anti-Labor majority to be obtained.

Under Lord Woolton's management the Tory organization had been greatly improved, and the Labor Central Office had to follow suit, for the victory of 1945 had tempted many of the locals into slackness. It was obvious that Labor's main danger lay in absenteeism. Getting out the vote was a vital matter. The results showed that hard work on both sides had been remarkably successful. There were some districts that turned out not much below 90 percent of the qualified voters. Over the whole country the figure was well over 80 percent.

In this election the fate of the long-dwindling Liberal Party was sealed. A determined effort in 1950 had brought out more than 400 candidates with the pitiable result of 9 elected and the forfeit of deposits by a large number. A sum of £150 is furnished by each candidate on nomination day, to be confiscated when he polls less than one fifth of the total vote. The intention, of course, is to discourage frivolous or sectarian ventures, and the device is often objected to. Liberals willing to risk the loss and otherwise to pay out are, naturally, not easy to find. Hardly more than 100 were in the field this time. The forfeitures were numerous and 6 only were returned, Lloyd George's daughter, Lady Megan, being defeated after a parliamentary career of twenty-one years. On the basis of the last figures, the total Liberal vote was not far short of 3,000,000. It was earnestly wooed by Mr. Churchill, as well as by several Labor leaders. There would seem to be no doubt that the larger portion of this remnant of a once splendid party went to the support of Churchill, one conspicuous illustration of the dilemma being *The Manchester Guardian's* argument, very ably presented, for the adoption of this course.

Mr. Churchill has an over-all majority of 16. As he will be able usually to count upon the Liberals, his margin in a full house should be not less than 22, which gives him a much easier position than Mr. Attlee's was. Attendance has become obligatory, and late night sittings are the rule. The M.P.'s salary of £1,000 is undoubtedly well earned.

There can be no representative chamber in the world that offers a more fruitful challenge to interpretation than the House of Commons, and first by reason of the massed vote lying behind its membership. The British electorate is roughly 35,000,000 in a population of 50,000,000. The total Labor poll was roughly 13,900,000, the Conservative about 250,000 less. Add 700,000 for the Liberal, and the anti-Labor majority is something under 500,000. That is to say, we have an adult national community at present almost equally divided.

A FIRST INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN FROM THIS SURPRISING picture is that a national poll today is not yielding results of the kind that both America and Britain seemed to have established during the 1920's and 1930's. In the United States every election from Harding to Roosevelt appeared to prove that a great electorate moves *en masse,* and always *against* some policy or leader. Similarly, in Britain we had 1924 (when Labor under Ramsay MacDonald was dismissed) and then 1931 and 1935 when the Opposition parties were again overwhelmed. Our experience was that whenever an election was deemed to be critical in relation to the country's solvency or security, the response was a thumping Conservative victory. In other words, the people decided for the *status quo.* They were essentially bourgeois and still imperialist.

The Labor success six years ago, with its decisive

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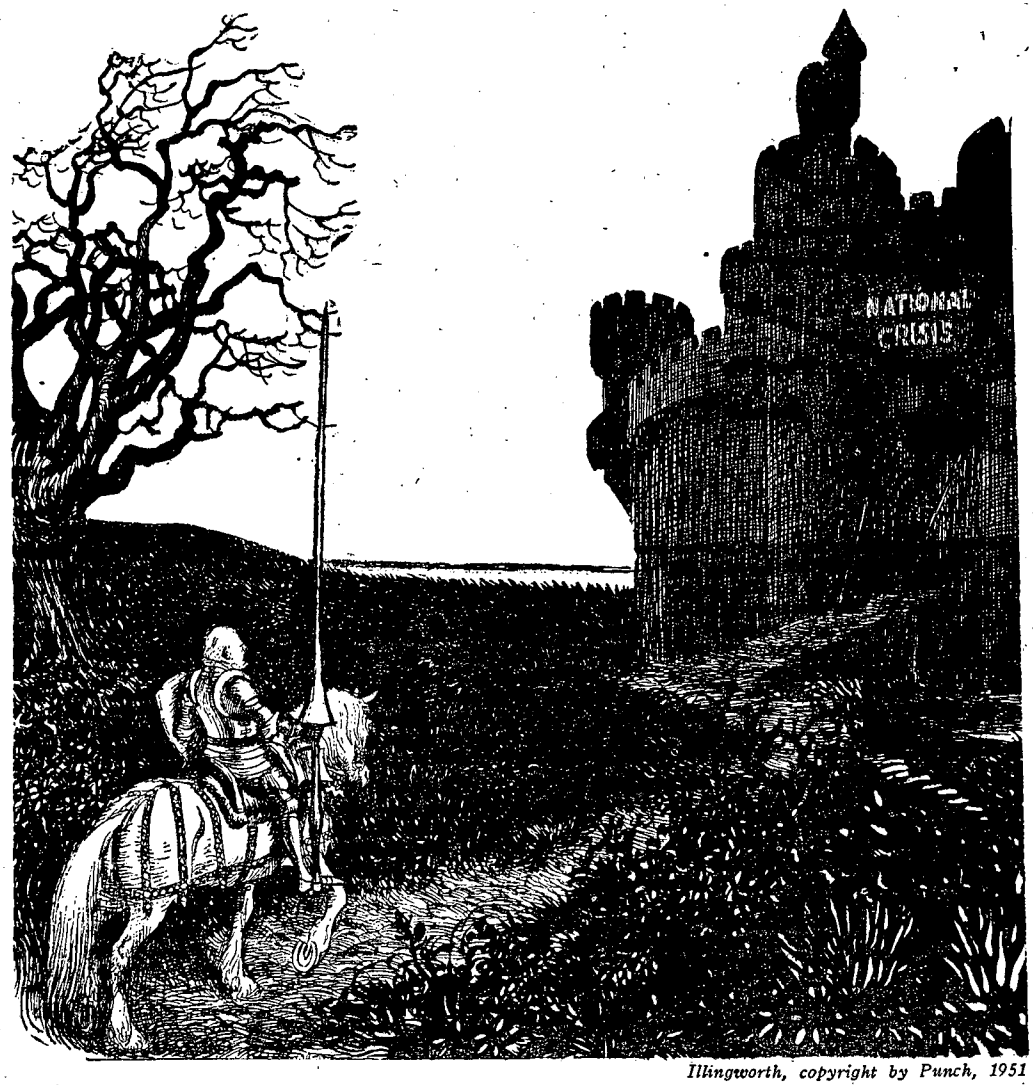
soldiers' vote, went far to discredit this theory. The party had become all-powerful in Parliament, but its representation was delusive, the total poll being less than the combined votes of Liberals and Conservatives. It was accordingly still arguable that in the event of a country-in-danger crisis, the old instincts and traditions would reassert themselves, while a dynamic leader, such as Winston Churchill, could hope to sweep the country. Indeed, did not the philosophic eye of Bertrand Russell see that very thing happening in October? Well, Britain is certainly in peril, and during the past year her prestige in Asia and Africa has suffered damage on a scale that cannot at present be estimated. A generation ago the blows of Persia and Egypt would have destroyed the government almost overnight, or would have turned an electoral defeat into a rout. The new electorate, we must recognize, is not moved by any anxiety over British prestige. This indisputable fact is sufficient in itself to made nonsense of the continued reproaches cast upon British imperialization. An age was ended in 1947, with the independence of India and Burma.



Illingworth, copyright by Punch, 1951

"CHILDE WINSTON TO THE DARK TOWER CAME"

If, then, there is no longer any winning force for the Conservatives in the imperial idea and its adjuncts, what are we to say about issues and their bearing on the mass vote? There can be no doubt that the Conservative campaign managers gave great weight in their calculations to the widespread and, as it seemed, steadily increasing complaints against the Labor Government. The grievances were of many kinds, and after the last election they were often violently expressed. Shortages of food and fuel were not being overcome. The defects of British railways made talk everywhere. Every family in need of house room was said to be sick of delays and of the countless restrictions on building. The difficulties of overtime were hard upon an increasing number of men in transport and many other trades. Above all, there was the soaring cost of living. Wages might be going up (they undoubtedly were), but prices were still ahead and housewives were perpetually harassed by the problem of making ends meet. Grievances must influence votes: how, it was asked, could Conservative candidates fail to reap a harvest? And was it not virtually certain that the middle or fluid voter, by whom in his thousands the fate of parties is determined, had changed sides since 1945?

At this point I may record the substance of a little talk that I enjoyed on the eve of the vote with our village baker. He is to be found in a poky little bakehouse close to the fourteenth century church. He is of the pure Saxon type, and has neglected to take advantage of the Medical Service for a badly needed upper denture. His forebears, I feel sure, were baking bread in the parish 300 years ago when John Hampden, from his house over the hill, next door to Chequers, the Prime Minister's Sunday retreat, hurled his bolt at the head of Charles the First. And this is what he told me, in the quaint speech of Bucks County:

"We all are Conservatives about here, but that doesn't matter much nowadays. We are working people, and there are far more of our kind than of the others. Look at them in these days. See the sort of clothes they wear. When I was a lad we had one suit—for Sunday. We wore hobnailed boots when we went to sing in the choir. In these villages there were many families who could not pay for their bread, week after week. They would sometimes offer you a sack of potatoes instead of money. Today you won't find a house that owes as much as two shillings, and all the other tradesmen will say the same. The people have their insurance and pensions and the doctor. How do you think the lot of 'em are going to vote? The women? They will follow their men. The man brings home the money. It used to be about twelve shillings a week. How much is it now? Nearly pounds

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instead of shillings. Well, I ask you."

Or, as they say in the USA, you don't shoot Santa Claus! This little village colloquy, of course, puts things too simply; it does not contain nearly the whole story. But who would care to say that it does not go a good way toward explaining the narrowness of Churchill's victory? Grievances against a Labor Government do not produce rebellion among the wage earners. We now know that the manual worker and his wife, faced with this year's ballot, found they could not vote for the Tory. And it is entirely reasonable to infer that in the mass they are convinced that a Labor Government is better for the Welfare State as well as for the cause of peace. It is probable that British citizens in general were not influenced by the old charge of warmongering against Churchill. They would ask: Is it likely that this famous old man would imperil his place in history by any policy or action in the direction of another war? And yet at the same time there are many Conservatives who believe that the majority would have been larger if Anthony Eden had been in command of the party.

LET ME NOW TRY TO STATE IN THE BRIEFEST TERMS SOME OF the points that appear to stand out among the results:

1. The two last elections have proved that the limits of the parties are well defined, the total votes having reached a marked degree of fixity. Labor can count upon its 14,000,000, that is close upon 50 percent of the electorate, and this figure so far has not been affected by the influx of new voters, the young people now voting for the first time. Rebels on the Labor side make no showing on polling day. The few Communist candidates do not count in any constituency. The party machine is in command. The lone wolf who used to be happy and active as an Anarchist-Socialist has vanished from the electoral scene.

2. The divisions of the country, at present almost equal numerically, make a partition on class lines that is far plainer today than it was when the Liberal Party held the allegiance of the wage earners in great numbers. Since the trade unions are the solid basis of political Labor, the industrial districts offer little scope for change. Yorkshire, for instance, is illuminating in this connection. Conservatives contended that the steel workers were in the main against nationalization, but the votes did not bear them out. The Yorkshire wool towns are among the first in the country to yield unemployment figures under a shortage of raw material; but Labor candidates are not made anxious thereby. Moreover, the industrialization of the South and the Southern Midlands is a continuous process. The redistribution of labor by means of the armament centers and the planned new towns is a movement tending to the building up of fresh constituencies in which, presumably, the conservative middle classes may be fighting a rear-guard action.

3. The question of the lower middles (mainly the low-salary earners), commonly regarded as a reservoir of floating voters, would seem to have been left by the October poll pretty much where it was. If these people in the mass had turned against Labor, Mr. Churchill's majority might well have reached the figure that at Westminster is accepted as a sound basis of security. There is one important economic circumstance to be borne in mind here. Large sections of what we used to call the white-collar class are more in need of the social services than are the well-paid wage earners. We cannot tell how far the knowledge of this fact influenced them in the polling booth. It is not likely to be of less import in the years ahead.

4. The general result is pleasing to Aneurin Bevan and his associates. They were fully expecting the defeat of their party. Their wish was for a small Conservative majority, with Labor powerful in opposition. They believe that the new situation provides a favorable opening for their attack, and they are convinced that, by reason of both the economic crisis and the international prospect, the country is moving toward a demand for left-wing leadership—in other words, the day of decision for Aneurin Bevan himself.

5. The election campaign provided Mr. Attlee with an unlooked-for opportunity of which he took full advantage. The Labor party is indebted to him for the character and ability he displayed in directing the government, and for his coolness during the continuous tension of his short second term. His followers, however, had little knowledge of his resources as a campaigner in the field. Hardly any of them, we may guess, had thought of him as attempting to "do a Truman." His tour of the country was a success. He spoke effectively and with ease to large and respectful audiences. Nevertheless, we may well doubt whether this arduous enterprise was necessary or productive. Sixty-five years ago, when Matthew Arnold paid his second visit to the United States, he was asked whether he had come again to lecture. "Oh no," said he in his airy fashion, "merely to confirm the Churches" like St. Paul. Mr. Attlee, we may say, was in like case. It is indeed arguable whether the personal efforts of Attlee and Churchill, and even the party broadcasts (no more than a dozen in all), made any great difference to the national result—except, perhaps, in the size of the turnout. Observers complained of apathy at the start. As the campaign went on the evidence was all the other way. The characteristic of this election was its seriousness. The multitude seemed to be making up its mind. But I should say that, overwhelmingly, the party alignment was settled well in advance of the day.

6. The new Prime Minister addressed himself to his tremendous task in the manner that was expected of him. In the campaign, Mr. Churchill was good-humored and restrained. In view of former mistakes at the microphone, he was wise in delivering only one election broadcast. There were some surprises in the Cabinet appointments. The names as a whole appeared to advertise the fact that the Conservatives, like their opponents, are not too well provided with men of known eminence for the greater offices. And Mr. Churchill, the aristocrat and traditionalist, fell into the mistake of choosing too many peers and members of the fighting services. It is doubtful whether he is disposed to welcome a fair proportion of the able younger members of his party.

THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT CONFRONTS A TERRIFIC task. At no time since the end of the war has the world borne a more ominous look, and for Britain the economic crisis is profoundly disturbing. The first call upon Winston Churchill will be for firmness and grasp in administration, and for courage and candor in dealing with the British people.

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He Fought Yellow Fever... and Won a Nobel Prize

The intimate story of a modern Nimrod who, with his laboratory instruments and undaunted courage, tracked down and conquered the yellow fever virus.

HILLIER KRIEGHBAUM

HIS ENTHUSIASM WAS AS INTENSE AS A YOUNGSTER talking about his first love affair. Actually, he was a 52-year-old scientist discussing his search for a yellow fever vaccine which brings him this year's Nobel Prize for medicine on December 10.

Sitting in his fifth floor office overlooking the East River and Long Island, Dr. Max Theiler recited a dramatic story of man's recent battle against the "yellow jack" which earlier brought undying fame to Dr. Walter Reed and his associates.

"We were lucky, indeed," Dr. Theiler said modestly. "Of course, we worked hard, but more than that, we had a lot of luck. We might have gone wrong any number of times before we found 17-D. That's the technical name for the vaccine, you know. But if we had not found it, I am sure that some other scientist would have found a vaccine to control yellow fever."

As Dr. Theiler told his story, he insisted that he and his colleagues had been fortunate enough to pick a series of correct forks in the road when their experiments offered alternatives. As a result of this good fortune, research workers at the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York discovered an effective vaccine against yellow fever in 1937 and anounced it to the world the following year after it had been tested for human use in Brazil.

This vaccine has been used to innoculate an estimated 50,000,000 people. No accurate figure is known. Included in the group were 28,000,000 doses given to protect Allied troops and others during World War II.

Dr. Theiler explained, "The gift of the vaccine, we like to say, was in fact a Foundation contribution to the war effort."

A slim, five-foot-two-inch man, Dr. Theiler shows his intense interest in his work by the changes in his mobile face and the gestures of his expressive hands when he talks about his favorite subject, yellow fever. Long fingers like his are associated traditionally with the artist, the surgeon—or the research expert. He has been described by some as a "shy" and "introverted" person, but this does not apply when he is discussing his colleagues' or his own experiments.

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—By an associate professor of journalism at New York University, who is a frequent contributor to The Survey.

Even his office expresses his devotion to research. A desk was pushed over into one corner of the room, almost as if he used that alcove only for recording his findings. One wall was filled with inclosed bookcases, filled in the main with volumes on yellow fever. But the central part of the room had a professional looking laboratory table and beyond, in an adjoining room, was an even more elaborate laboratory.

That Dr. Theiler became interested in yellow fever in the first place arose from an unusual series of circumstances which certainly would not happen often in a generation.

SON OF SIR ARNOLD THEILER, WIDELY KNOWN VETERINARIAN of South Africa, this 1951 Nobel Prize winner went to England to study and obtained his medical degree in 1922, then enrolled for special courses at the London School of Tropical Medicine. He thought he could apply what he learned there when he returned to South Africa despite the fact that it is not truly a tropical country. Fate was to deal other cards, however.

Dr. Theiler did exceptionally well, because for the first time he became excited about medicine. Up to then, he had been a dutiful student, but not much more. Now he was inspired because, as he put it, "the teachers were making science, not just talking about it." By a happy turn of chance, Dr. Oscar Teague, an American, was in Dr. Theiler's class.

"He was a most unusual person," Dr. Theiler recalled. "His idea of a vacation was going to Europe to study."

Although the South African student did not know it until much later, Dr. Teague, who lived in the American South, had been asked by Harvard's medical directors to keep his eyes open for a bright young man who could be persuaded to come to the United States. Before the special course was completed, Dr. Theiler had been offered a job at Harvard as a bacteriologist. Curious about the United States, he accepted. He planned to stay a year or so and then return to South Africa. Although he settled in this country, he remains a citizen of South Africa.

"Unfortunately, I never saw Dr. Teague again after we left London," the Nobel Prize winner reminisced with a touch of sadness in his voice. "We arranged to meet in New York City later but, tragically, Dr. Teague was killed in an automobile accident while driving North."

Once established in the department of tropical medi-

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cine at Harvard, Dr. Theiler was assigned to check the work of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, who thought—erroneously, as it was proved later—that he had found the cause of yellow fever. Thus, his interest in the disease was extended by this push through the back door, as it were.

During the late 1920's, doctor-scientists with the West Africa Yellow Fever Commission discovered that it was possible to infect the rhesus monkey with yellow fever. Also, it was found that a virus, a small substance that could not be seen by the usual microscope, and that could be detected only by being filtered out, was the cause of the disease. Thus, for the first time, the whole vista of research in laboratories became a possibility, instead of work in far-away jungle places where yellow fever was rampant. Harvard sent a doctor to Dakar on the French African coast to confirm the announcement. Then Dr. Theiler was given the task of checking it in the laboratory.

Blackstone Studios

DR. MAX THEILER

In his search for an inexpensive animal for experiments, he inoculated yellow fever virus from monkeys into the brains of white mice, which were cheap and certainly were available. If he was successful, he would have an inexpensive way for testing the disease. But strange things happened. The mice came down, not with yellow fever symptoms, but with encephalitis. Could it be, Dr. Theiler and his Harvard associates speculated, that the yellow fever virus strain was not pure and that, since they had injected the mice's brains, the animals were made sick by an encephalitis impurity rather than the desired disease virus?

The Harvard laboratory workers, however, kept right on working with mice and each time the animals came down with encephalitis. Then, to check whether it was yellow fever after all, Dr. Theiler injected a monkey with the strain he had been using on mice. And the monkey had yellow fever. So what appeared to be encephalitis in the mice actually was yellow fever. A cheap substitute had been found for the monkeys, which Dr. Theiler recalled, cost $8 apiece at the time of these experiments.

With a twinkle in his eye, Dr. Theiler added, "I am glad I didn't throw those mice away because they developed encephalitis. You know, I might have done just that. It certainly wasn't what I expected."

Then the Harvard experimenters took another tack in the trip into the unknown sea of research. What would happen, they asked themselves, if the virus, which became more and more virulent when passed from mouse to mouse, were injected into monkeys again after a long chain of mouse transfers?

Dr. Theiler inoculated one monkey after the yellow fever virus strain had gone through three mouse experiments. The monkey died on the fifth day. Nothing hopeful in this. Then he injected a monkey with a virus that had passed through 29 mice. That monkey came down with yellow fever on the sixth and seventh days and then recovered. Three weeks later it was immune to the original, highly virulent strain. The workers wondered whether this offered a clue to the control of yellow fever.

Just one monkey was left for the experiments. Rhesus monkeys are among the most expensive laboratory animals. Dr. Theiler carried his virus strain through a chain of 42 mice and then injected the last remaining monkey. He waited and waited. The monkey never did develop a fever. In fact, it was immune when exposed to the disease later. Thus with the last monkey available to him at the time, Dr. Theiler demonstrated effectively that the attenuated virus in mice would protect a monkey when it was exposed later to what would have been certain death. His work was confirmed repeatedly in other laboratories. After approximately 100 mice in the experimental chain, the strength of the weakened virus appeared slowly to stabilize so that there was little further deterioration. These findings excited workers in yellow fever research everywhere and Dr. Theiler received an offer to join the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division, which had set control of yellow fever as one of its goals. That was in 1930.

TO ESTABLISH THAT VACCINES COULD SAVE LIVES OF MONKEYS was good, but the ultimate objective was to protect man. Some French scientists read of Dr. Theiler's experiments and decided to try the weakened virus from the mice as a vaccine to stimulate the production of antibodies in human beings. More than 20,000,000 were inoculated. The Americans, however, felt that this was still too dangerous. There was always the chance of a human being having encephalitis. It was a most infrequent result but occasionally it did happen.

At his new headquarters with the Rockefeller Foun-

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dation, Dr. Theiler sought to project his work into the field where it could be applied to human beings with greater safety. Experimenters always ran a danger of contracting the disease. Dr. Theiler had yellow fever himself in 1929 while still at Harvard, but recovered. Around the world, approximately forty scientists working on this disease contracted it and six members of the Foundation's own staff died.

Further work by the late Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, then head of Rockefeller Foundation's yellow fever laboratory, and his associates disclosed that human beings could be immunized if they were inoculated at the same time with serum from a person recovered from yellow fever and the virus modified by brain to brain passage in mice. This method consisted of the use of immune serum and virus. Since the supply of such serum was strictly limited, it was possible to safeguard research staff members conducting experiments, but few others. Large scale protection remained for the future. But each of these steps helped complete a fence which eventually was to control yellow fever.

The resourceful doctor turned to cultivating the virus strain in cultures of living cells from various tissues. There were a few guideposts for experimenters, but not many. As Dr. Theiler described it, "We tried a large series of tissue cultures. There wasn't much logic to most of it. We had little to go by or to guide us."

Since the mice had had encephalitis, which could be a dangerous infection for human beings, too, special precautions were taken to insure that no vaccine carried the hidden menace of that disease. Dr. Theiler decided to use chick embryo tissue in which there was no nervous tissue. That, he concluded, might eliminate the encephalitis threat. So in the seventeenth experiment's fourth tissue group, he developed a successful vaccine—the 17-D strain. His co-workers were, at first, Dr. Wray Lloyd and, later, Dr. H. H. Smith.

The 17-D strain represented a great deal of painstaking laboratory research. But it was more than that. This is the way Dr. Theiler tells it:

"The experiment was one of those things that makes you believe in luck. We got the correct answer in the fourth tissue we used in our seventeenth series of tests. In this culture, a sudden modification took place. The evidence is that this was not due to the absence of nervous tissue in the medium we used. The change occurred in only this one of the six series of cultures containing chick embryo tissue. Whatever the reason, we had found a virus which was less virulent than the two then in use for human vaccination. Experiments with monkeys showed that they could be made solidly immune to a later inoculation of the strongest virus. Antibodies developed in their blood after injection of the 17-D strain. It worked the same way with people.

"But the strange thing is that despite all the efforts we have made since 1937 to reproduce the experiment, we never have been able to do it. The explanation? I think we must have hit upon a mutant. That's a somewhat different type from the ordinary, you know. We might not have struck those special circumstances in a million tries."

All the vaccine that has been used to inoculate more than 50,000,000 people has come from Dr. Theiler's one completely successful experiment back in the late 1930's. For about a decade, the Rockefeller Foundation made almost all the world's supply of yellow fever vaccine, but in recent years the task has been turned over to the various national public health services.

"We get the vaccine that we use on our own staff from the U. S. Public Health Service," Dr. Theiler explained. "The Foundation is out of the manufacturing business. You couldn't buy the vaccine anywhere—even if you wanted to."

With the world acclaiming him as the "conqueror of yellow fever," one might think that Dr. Theiler would relax and enjoy life with his wife and daughter. Enjoy life he does but he has not relaxed much. He jokingly told reporters that he would take some of the Nobel Prize to buy a case of Scotch and tickets to see the Brooklyn Dodgers, his favorite baseball team. But he still catches the 7:42 A.M. commuters' train from Hastings-on-the-Hudson to New York City, as he has done for years.

He likes to go to bed around 9 P.M. and get up between 4 and 5 A.M. to study and to read at his home before going to the city. He said that his mind is fresher then and the interruptions are fewer. During these early morning hours, he frequently works over complicated medical and scientific reports. Recently, however, he spent his morning reading about Sweden to prepare for his trip there to receive from King Gustav VI the approximately $32,350 in Nobel Prize money.

He laughingly complained that his 12-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, already has her doubts about the 9 P.M. bedtime and he fears that his routine of years soon may be upset.

While public health authorities tried to tie down the loose ends of yellow fever control during recent years as a result of Dr. Theiler's contributions, the versatile virus kept popping up in unexpected places. Exceptions have been uncovered in the man-mosquito-man cycle which formed the basis for Dr. Walter Reed's anti-mosquito sanitation measures and made possible the construction of the Panama Canal. Jungle yellow fever apparently may thrive despite the absence of mosquitoes. Foundation workers in Africa and South America discovered seventeen previously unknown viruses against which the 17-D virus strain vaccination does not afford protection. Man's battle against elusive disease assumes ever-varying forms.

And what of the future? Dr. Theiler is no pessimist. He points out that the physician of a generation ago who could come back to practice today would have to learn his trade anew, acquiring the new knowledge of viruses and antibiotics. And there is no reason to believe that research workers have turned up all the secrets that nature will yield. The Nobel Prize winner refused to speculate on what the next big discovery in medicine might be, but he said that almost certainly it would be in the general field of biochemistry applied to the relief of human suffering.

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The Labor Conventions

JOHN A. FITCH

LAST MONTH ABOUT 600 DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED IN THE ballroom of the Commodore Hotel in New York City, elected Philip Murray for the twelfth consecutive year to the presidency of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Thus they made certain that three coal miners would continue to lead the great mass of trade union members in the United States; for the American Federation of Labor had re-elected William Green as their president in September, and John L. Lewis continues to head the union of which Murray and Green were formerly officers, the largest of the independents, the United Mine Workers of America.

Unanimity in preferring coal miners as leaders does not, however, constitute evidence of a tendency to agree on everything else. As a matter of fact delegates to the two great federation conventions held this fall did manifest a high degree of similarity of opinion on a number of major issues, but on other questions their respective attitudes ranged from different approaches toward similar goals to flat and absolute contrariety of view. Thus, the AFL is opposed to the projected St. Lawrence Seaway, and the CIO is for it. The AFL under the leadership of Baptist William Green wants federal funds available for pupils of parochial schools. In the CIO, Roman Catholic Philip Murray defended a resolution attacked by some of the delegates as involving discrimination against schools conducted under religious sponsorship. The AFL made pronouncements mildly critical of government stabilization policies. The CIO attacked the same policies in terms of defiance.

The major issues in both conventions were the same: foreign affairs, stabilization of wages and prices, political action, legislation, unity in the labor movement. On all these but the last, convention action was expressed in different words but the objectives sought were similar. On the subject of unity the words were similar and the objectives were different. This report will attempt to deal, briefly, with these major issues.

Foreign Affairs: Both federations are deeply concerned about world affairs and are manifesting that concern in an emphatic manner. Both have representatives abroad—ambassadors to the labor movements of other countries. Both are aiding delegations from countries all over the world to come here to study American industries and American trade unionism. Thirteen labor men, representing as many countries, together with five AFL representatives stationed abroad addressed the AFL convention. In the CIO convention, the secretary, James B. Carey, announced that over a hundred registered foreign delegates were in attendance. The AFL convention heard an address by Paul Finet, first president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the same organization, spoke to the CIO delegates.

Reports made to both conventions and approved by the delegates supported the foreign policies of the United States government in its efforts to promote and preserve a free world. Both endorsed the Marshall Plan and cited evidences of its effective contributions to the restoration of a sound economy in Western Europe. In both conventions, however, it was asserted that its benefits had not percolated down to the masses of the people to the degree required by the dictates of justice and common sense. Said Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the CIO convention, "We were the first to support the Marshall Plan . . . [but] we have often been critical . . . because of our desire to have the help that comes from our great country go down to the masses of the people." And Irving Brown, European representative of the AFL, while pointing out that the "success [of the Marshall Plan] has prevented France and the rest of Europe from disappearing behind the Iron Curtain," told his convention that some criticism is justified. "Economic progress in Europe," he said, "has been good . . . [but] it is not good enough. The standard of living of the workers is still low," and inequality between classes is "enormous."

What then should be done? In the words of CIO Potofsky, "Economic aid must be given [the people of Europe] in increasing the standard of living, better housing, and land reform for those who are sorely in need of it. Our administrators . . . must be bold, yes, even if it encroaches on the sovereignty of other nations, to advise other governments of their problems and of these objectives." AFL Brown, however, warned of the dangers of an overaggressive policy. "Americans can help, can assist, can suggest; but each nation has its own political, economic and social forces which must grapple with their own internal problems and reach their own solutions within the evolution of their own society."

Much was said in both conventions of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a force for peace and economic advance. Victor Reuther, recently back from a tour of Europe, said to the CIO convention: "There is no substitute for a trade union movement that can move in and protect its own interests. . . . The call has been sent out to the ICFTU, and as free trade unionists who would much rather we solve these . . . problems by winning economic and political victories rather . . . than on the battlefield, we must rally our resources . . . whatever is required to match the gravity of the situation. . . ."

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—By a former Survey editor, more recently a member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work and of the National Railway Labor Panel. Mr. Fitch has written widely on industrial relations and on the American labor movement.

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Wage Stabilization: Both conventions heard principal agents of government speak on wage and price stabilization. Nathan Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, and Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, came to the conventions with warnings about the necessity of a ceiling—even though a flexible one—on wages.

Michael Di Salle, director of Price Stabilization, spoke to the CIO with greater bluntness. Labor, he said cannot participate in a race "in which wages and prices lead the nation down the road to economic destruction. . . . Labor must temper its demands according to the economic necessities of the day." He cited the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers Price Index to show that while prices rose rapidly "after Korea," they had advanced only one and one-half percent between February 15, 1951, when price ceilings "began to be felt," and September 15—the latest date for which figures were available.

Secretary of Labor Tobin, however, was concerned about workers at the lower end of the scale. These—who, he said, number over 20,000,000 and constitute 45 percent of the wage earners—have not had wage increases commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. They have suffered a loss in real wages between January 1950 and June 1951, the implications of which, he felt, are too serious to be overlooked. "Even when an increase in purchasing power increases the inflationary pressure," the secretary said, "we cannot afford the kind of economic distortion that comes when one segment of our labor force drops behind the rest."

The two conventions considered wage stabilization and the Defense Production Act and recorded their not entirely dissimilar reactions in strikingly different terms. The Committee on Legislation of the AFL reported to the convention that the Defense Production Act is "grossly deficient" and in sober language called on Congress to repeal the Capehart, Herlong, and Butler-Hope amendments. The convention adopted the report without debate. A little later, also without debate, a report on wage stabilization was adopted which stated that "the American Federation of Labor has accepted wage stabilization for the present period of emergency . . . even though it is clear that the key to an effective program of inflation control lies elsewhere than in the device of wage restraint." The report called for the taking of some important steps if "gross injustice . . . is to be avoided." Among these are "free adjustment of substandard wage rates," a policy allowing "negotiation of increases in wages in recognition of increased productivity," and removal from controls of "non-inflationary" pension and welfare plans.

In contrast, the CIO responded in a defiant mood. "We reject," they said, "any system of control which places the burden of sacrifice solely on the workers of this country. Instead of an effective and well rounded program for stabilizing the national economy we have only wage stabilization. Collective bargaining agreements . . . are tampered with, benefits are nibbled away. . . . Permission for workers to share in the benefits of increased productivity is being withheld while employers arrogate all of these benefits to themselves. Workers in industries exempt from price control continue under wage controls, while their employers indulge in an endless stream of price increases. . . . We wish to make clear that we shall never submit to discriminatory wage freezes or unfair policies of any other kind which will threaten the standard of living and the hard-won collective bargaining advances of free American labor . . ."

Following the presentation of this report which was enthusiastically received, President Murray made a vigorous speech in which he strongly implied that the workers will strike against decisions of the stabilization agencies which they believe to be unjust. In conclusion he said, "The CIO doesn't like this system of wage regulation, the CIO is in perfect disagreement with our federal agencies about price stabilization, the CIO believes, and honestly believes, . . . that if wages are going to be controlled, prices and profits should be controlled."

Legislation and Political Action: As usual, an extended list of measures proposed for legislative action was adopted by both conventions. Prominent on both lists were proposals to ban discriminatory practices based on race or religion; anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation; improvement of the Social Security Act and the inclusion of health insurance; raising the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act (to $1, AFL; to $1.25, CIO); federal aid to education, improved housing legislation, tax formulas to bear less heavily on low incomes, abolition of sales tax, abolition of the filibuster in the Senate and, of course, revamping of the Defense Production Act and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

It was in connection with the legislative program that mild opposition to the CIO leadership policy raised its head. Two delegates objected to a clause in the resolution favoring federal aid to education which provided that the individual states should decide whether "non-public" schools should be eligible for aid. This provision which is often criticized by those who oppose giving any aid to non-public schools, was objected to on the opposite ground, namely, that it would put the CIO "squarely into the business of discriminating against two and a half million" pupils of such schools. President Murray suggested that the opposing delegates had misunderstood the intent of the resolution. On putting the matter to a vote there were about a dozen "noes"—the only such manifestation in any session of the convention.

On the question of endorsing the St. Lawrence Seaway, the delegation representing the United Railway Workers —who have recently won the right to represent the shop men on the Pennsylvania Railroad—announced their opposition, but said they would abstain from voting in order to avoid "detracting from the unanimity of action that will probably take place."

A third opposing voice was raised by the Utility Workers to a resolution commending TVA and the public development and transmission of electric power, but no announcement was made of abstention and no opposing votes were recorded.

Both CIO and AFL conventions gave their hearty support to labor political action. Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), formed in 1947 to oppose Taft-Hartley, was made a permanent body the next year. A report to the convention reviewed the 1950 campaign and attributed the failure to get desired results to the fact that union members neglected to register and vote. Secretary Meany estimated that no more than half of the 8,000,000 members of the AFL voted in the last election. Plans were laid for a campaign on the local level to induce union members to register and vote, and for a continuance of the long established practice of recording

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and publishing the voting records of congressmen.

Similar action was taken at the CIO convention in support of its Political Action Committee. Both conventions renewed their appeal for a voluntary assessment of one dollar per member to support political activities. The most noteworthy contribution to the political discussion in the CIO convention was made by Secretary Mazey of the Automobile Workers. Carefully stating that he was voicing his "own opinion," Mr. Mazey expressed decided opposition to the idea of electing General Eisenhower to the presidency of the United States. In his opinion a general, who has spent his life "in the environment of the caste system and dictatorship of the army," lacks the "proper basic training to be President."

Unity in the Labor Movement: Last month, in these pages, it was suggested that the action of the American Federation of Labor in bringing about the dissolution of the United Labor Policy Committee, had retarded the effort toward a united labor movement for an "indefinite period." Nothing that has taken place since has served to justify a different conclusion, despite the fact that both conventions adopted resolutions declaring their continued faith in the necessity for unity and their belief in its ultimate accomplishment.

The withdrawal of the AFL from the ULPC took the CIO leaders unawares. It was done, said President Murray in his speech opening the convention, "without any stated reason," with "no consultation, no discussion as to the reasons. . . ." A resolution adopted by the CIO convention said that this action had "created a climate in which serious discussion of labor unity between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO now seems difficult." Whether inspired by resentment or by factual knowledge, the resolution continued with the statement that the AFL seemed to be acting on the "misconception that the unions of the CIO would be willing to sacrifice their fundamental principles of democratic industrial unionism—in order to return to an organization still dominated by a narrow craft union philosophy."

Over against this conclusion is the remarkable statement adopted by the AFL convention that "today there is no difference at all over organization structure or form dividing the labor movement into two national federations," and now that the CIO has purged its ranks of Communists and joined with the AFL in forming the World Federation of Free Trade Unions, "even this obstacle to organic unification has been removed."

Whatever the underlying explanation for the present *impasse* may be, the following are among the reasons for believing that organic unity is not an objective likely to be attained in the near future.

First, the inevitable difficulties arising from structural differences, can be ironed out only after utmost effort by men sincerely and honestly desiring nothing but the strengthening of the labor movement in the interest of all workers. The industrial basis of the CIO unions and the craft basis of many AFL unions are hard, inescapable facts, not to be ignored, nor to be easily dealt with. It is probable that the million-member United Steel Workers could come into the AFL without yielding to the craft unions the members over whom those unions claim jurisdiction. The same may be true of the million-member union of automobile workers. Perhaps it would even be allowed to swallow the 68,000 members of the AFL Automobile Workers Union. But what sort of a merger could be effected between the AFL electrical workers union and that of the CIO, whose many members the Brotherhood has never been willing to admit, except on a basis of second grade membership? It would take concessions on both sides to bring other CIO unions industrially organized into "organic unity" with craft unions severally covering the same industrial areas.

Second, despite expressions of goodwill, the AFL has never forgiven the CIO for breaking with the parent organization in 1935. It was considered an act of treason then and it is difficult for AFL leaders now fully to purge themselves of that attitude. Despite his genuine desire for unity, President Green in his opening speech to the 1951 convention, in obvious reference to the CIO, called it "a movement in America dual to the American Federation of Labor." This attitude constitutes a certain fogging of a favorable "climate" for discussion of unity.

Third, the CIO leaders, who respect and trust some of the leaders of the AFL, lack full confidence in others. They doubt the sincerity of purpose of these others and undoubtedly believe that their intention is to break up the industrial unions into their craft segments—thus destroying what the CIO has built up over sixteen years.

This brief attempt to sketch the highlights of the two conventions necessarily ignores many developments of great importance in each. Both federations by decisions covering many areas of action gave impressive evidence of a breadth of understanding of domestic and world problems that could be matched by few other organizations. Many important decisions must be left out of the picture, but brief mention should be made of two especially interesting steps taken by the CIO.

The problem of jurisdictional disputes was dealt with in a plan drawn up by the Executive Board and endorsed by the convention. It provides that no CIO union will attempt to raid another. In the event of a dispute between two CIO unions as to which is the "appropriate union" to conduct an organizing campaign in new territory, three steps are provided for its settlement. First, "responsible representatives" of the unions involved will meet and "earnestly attempt to resolve their dispute." If they fail to agree, the next step will be a conference between the national officers of the respective unions. If this conference, in turn, is unproductive, the matter is to be referred to a person designated as the Organizational Disputes Arbitrator, whose decision is to be final and binding. The Executive Board urged each affiliated union to enter into an agreement with all other CIO affiliates and with the CIO itself, embodying the plan—thus creating "a legally binding contractual and moral obligation."

The other action deserving special mention is a statement on "ethical practices" adopted by the convention. After deploring certain "departures from high moral standards," recently publicized—conduct "not limited to any one political party nor to any one section of the population,"—the statement suggests a code of behavior for CIO unions. "It is the policy of the CIO," the statement reads, "that every affiliate act with dispatch to stamp out any infiltration whatsoever that may develop from criminal or racketeering elements anxious to prey upon our members. Our action against Communist corruption has demonstrated that the CIO is not impotent to enforce these policies. . . . We in the CIO are determined that our organization remain clean, decent and honest."

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The Opportunity Before Us

Through the eyes of the chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau—in laying off a mantle of service—service that has spanned a third of a century.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT

IT IS A WONDERFUL THING TO COME TO THE TIME WHEN ONE can say of the main stream of life's effort: "For better or for worse, my task is done." The piled up documents to be read some other day, the ideas that one had of new or better ways in which service could be given, the failures and the achievements, all are part of a record that is finished—and one can go forward under new conditions with the new opportunities that come so long as life lasts.

And yet, of course, the record is never closed. Woven into the fabric of one's being are the anxieties and satisfactions, and rich associations with friends and co-workers, the strength derived from meeting responsibilities, the frustrations growing out of conceiving one's task always as demanding more than one had to give. Moreover, the organization of which one for so long has been a part, its work never finished, goes on under other leadership to greater service.

It proved impossible for me to express my thanks to the friends who gathered at the Mayflower Hotel in early October for making that a day of Commencement and an overwhelming experience for me. I could not accept the things that were said about nearly four decades of service in the Children's Bureau had I not known that they were spoken in recognition of a movement, an association, a fellowship, to review and commemorate which my retirement offered occasion. Although it was fitting to dwell more on the opportunities ahead than on the road we have traveled, some reminiscences, in a measure personal, were to be forgiven.

I WAS BORN INTO A PIONEER COMMUNITY ESTABLISHED IN northern Wisconsin by my grandparents and their friends and neighbors. Later, the people of the state were encouraged by my father and his associates, especially the elder Robert M. LaFollette, to face the problem of regaining political and economic freedom that the railroads and other vested interests had seriously infringed. A somewhat similar heritage went into the making of Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop in Illinois, Grace Abbott and Edith Abbott in Nebraska. Daily I heard discussed, at home, ways in which government could more fully represent all the people. Also, while still very young, I heard of means by which government might enrich life through services that brought to farmers the discoveries of scientific agriculture and made available to all, since they were not patented, inventions that facilitated milk production.

I went on to the University of Wisconsin and came under the influence of the economist, Richard T. Ely; the sociologist, Edward A. Ross; and the labor historian and statesman, John R. Commons. There, I became deeply impressed by the great industrial and social inequalities and exploitations that characterized the early years of the twentieth century. We saw government as a means not only of insuring fair political opportunity to all citizens, but as a way by which some of the unequal bargaining power that placed labor so greatly at the mercy of capital could be rectified, and the economic risks of industrial accidents could be spread throughout industry.

GAU ANN
ALUMNI ROOM

AS MY EXPERIENCE BROADENED, I SAW AT FIRST HAND THE poverty that led women and children to toil in wretched tenements at industrial home work, the pittances that women still earned in factory employment, the impact of early child labor on the bodies and minds of those hardly reaching adolescence, the weariness and illness that so often accompanied poverty. We naturally looked to other nations, new and old, to Australia and New Zealand, England and Germany, for experience that might help us in dealing with problems related to what was going forward in our own economic life.

Here at home—to me and to my friend and chief in the woman's division of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, Emma O. Lundberg—the newly established federal Children's Bureau appeared to offer unlimited opportunities for understanding these problems and dealing with them as they made their terrific impact on child life. Miss Lundberg was invited by Miss Lathrop to become the first director of the Bureau's Social Service Division, and I became its assistant director. Stemming directly from the social settlement movement, the Children's Bureau focused concern about social and industrial problems upon the individual child. Its chief and staff approached the ills of childhood with a passion for truth—and with a faith that truth, disseminated widely, would inspire citizens to action. To obtain facts, in accordance with its mandate by the Congress, required expert and impartial study, and so the Children's Bureau insisted on observance

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—Drawn from Miss Lenroot's closing address at a testimonial dinner to her at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, October 3. (See The Survey, *November, page 486.) In 1942, Miss Lenroot received the Rosenberger Medal from the University of Chicago; in 1945, the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences; and in 1950, the Survey Award for her distinctive and constructive leadership in the field of social work.*

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of civil service principles and careful strategy as to what areas of study could be pursued more fruitfully with the very limited financial resources available.

To evaluate facts and distill truth from them required the help of leaders in many professional and scientific fields. These gladly gave their services as committee members, consultants, and reviewers of reports. To disseminate knowledge required the cooperation of great organizations of citizens, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the churches, the service organizations of men and women, the labor unions and, after the fight for women suffrage was won, the National League of Women Voters. It also required the generous cooperation of newspapers and magazines. Later, radio and television were to help broadcast information.

To keep all this work close to the wants and needs of families required a direct relationship between the Children's Bureau and the parents of the country; this through both the media of bulletins for mothers and fathers and the large correspondence that often taxed the resources of a small staff. "Times is hard and peoples is poor," wrote a midwife in the depth of the depression, asking for a copy of "Infant Care," "but baby is born to world and parents—and we have to care for our generation." More, to serve the children of our own country well, required exchange of experience and information with those concerned with child life in other lands.

By the time this country became involved in the first World War these methods had been firmly established in the young Children's Bureau by its first chief, Julia C. Lathrop. She was a woman of unusual charm, insight, and intellectual power. Her spirit of reverence for all that human personality should signify infused her every effort, from the time when as a young woman she went to live in Hull-House to the hours when, in her last illness, she intervened in behalf of a juvenile offender who had been given a death sentence.

With the onset of World War I, Miss Lathrop saw clearly that the national emergency intensified, rather than diminished, the need for our people to be concerned with the welfare of the young and the maintenance of home life. She saw the federal government not only as a means for conducting research and spreading information, but as an instrument at once for putting the regulatory power of government behind the elimination of child labor and for putting the financial help and professional leadership supplied by government back of state and local services for child health and child welfare. Yet Julia Lathrop and her no less great successor, Grace Abbott, never saw the federal government as supplanting local initiative. To them it was an agency to stimulate and encourage the assumption by citizens of responsibilities exercised in their own homes and communities.

In those early years the U. S. Children's Bureau, with annual appropriations usually under $350,000, pioneered in many activities. It was the first agency of the federal government to be entrusted with administrative responsibilities in enforcing labor legislation; the first to administer a grant-in-aid program for health services; the first to make studies of how unemployment affected households; to collect relief statistics; to study the administration of mothers' pension laws. It was concerned both with legislative standards and with standards of public administration; with how rickets could be prevented and how serious behavior problems could be forestalled; with the welfare of children in families of agricultural workers, particularly migrants; with the effect on miners' children of slack times in coal mining; with what happens to children when their mothers are at work outside the home. Bureau field workers interviewed doctors about the circumstances surrounding maternal deaths, and talked with mothers about the conditions under which babies survived or died in the first year of life. In all these matters the Children's Bureau was a faithful observer and reporter to the public and to those in a position to bring scientific and professional judgments to bear to improve the conditions thus revealed.

Since the Children's Bureau was focused upon child life, its activities could not be confined within the boundaries of any one profession, nor could its function always be organized in a way that fitted into widely accepted concepts of public administration. For almost three decades it was in constant danger of being split up as a by-product of schemes to reorganize the federal government. When it was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency in 1946, it lost its child labor functions.

Meanwhile, as the Bureau was charged by law with concern for all aspects of child life, and therefore reached out to cooperate with agencies having resources and responsibilities for many kinds of services, it has sought to exercise an integrating influence on work for children. To this end, it has functioned through such devices as a multiprofessional staff and broadly representative advisory committees and conferences; through the work of the National Commission on Children and Youth, and its interest in state committees responsible for study and planning in matters affecting children and youth; through decennial White House Conferences, and the federal Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth. Through it all the Bureau has insisted that the child must be viewed as a whole, though many different persons, professions, and agencies are concerned with his growth and development. In this respect it was ahead of its time, for its basis of work was a population group, not an administrative or professional program. Today, concern for the problems of the aged and of the handicapped have led to similar orientation and interprofessional action.

Moreover, because the Bureau was concerned with children, and only secondarily with policies or programs, it has always remained strictly nonpolitical in its personnel and activities. It has worked with continuity of program and leadership through Republican and Democratic administrations, and has received bipartisan support in the Congress. It has rejoiced when its objectives were reflected, sometimes, in the platforms of political parties, and more often, in the programs recommended by the Executive and sponsored by Administration forces in the Congress, whatever party happened to be in power. Take, for example, child labor, maternity and infancy, social security, and wage and hour legislation.

The Bureau has recognized the extent to which the welfare of the child depends upon the economic and social well-being of the family, the community, the state, the nation; how this in turn depends upon relationships of

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respect, understanding, and fellowship between racial, cultural, and religious groups. The Bureau has lent its influence and contributed its knowledge to measures for safeguarding children and youth in economic depression, and in the face of the risks and burdens of war. It has counted always on the devotion, enthusiasm, and service of its staff beyond the call of duty, and on the cooperation of scientists, professional leaders, and other citizens, who have responded most willingly and generously to all requests for help.

AN INSTITUTION, WE ARE TOLD, IS THE LENGTHENED shadow of a man. The Children's Bureau exists because of certain qualities found in the personalities of those who contributed to its formation and nurtured it through its formative years. Among these were women like Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Lillian Wald, Julia Lathrop, Grace Abbott, Edith Abbott, Sophonisba Breckinridge; men like Felix Adler, Samuel McCune Lindsay, A. J. McKelway, Homer Folks, Owen R. Lovejoy, Dr. Adolph Meyer. These men and women — and my list could be lengthened immeasurably — have combined great compassion for human suffering with wholehearted devotion to social justice and to that fair chance in life which has led so many in each generation to leave homes in the Old World and to help develop a free society upon a new continent.

Though many of these pioneer leaders emphasized the social rather than the theological aspect of religion, their conviction about people stemmed from the belief that there are purpose and love in the universe; that the Lord is a God of Justice and of Mercy; that the human personality derives its dignity and value from such a conception of God and His creation, and so possesses unalienable rights of freedom, self-determination, and equality before the law. More, that anything which derogates or denies these rights and the dignity of the free citizen is harmful and to be condemned, fought against, and eliminated if possible—including war, unemployment, poverty, discrimination; humiliating practices in the administration of justice and the social services; ignorance, carelessness, dishonesty.

These leaders have recognized, moreover, that he who would serve society must have an understanding of himself, of others, and of social institutions and social forces. They have known that citizens must have the intelligence and the will to map out and fight vigorously for courses of action that appear most nearly to serve human values, maintain human rights, and make easier the fulfillment of social responsibilities. At the same time, they understood that great flexibility is needed as to ways by which areas of agreement can be found and the just interests of many persons and groups can be served. They had faith that we can build upon experience in social no less than physical realms, and knew that experience is acquired in many different and often seemingly small ways. Hence there must be freedom of inquiry, richness and diversity of fellowship, adequate support of research that leads to wider and wider insight into human growth and social relationships.

The road we have traveled has often been clouded by uncertainty as problems have multiplied and the complexity of life and of government has increased. Many obstacles of indifference, misunderstanding, and open opposition have been encountered. Most of all, we have found hindrances and limitations within ourselves. Only one who has carried responsibilities through the years can appreciate how many times opportunities have been missed, people have been misunderstood or ignored, issues have been confused, and leadership has faltered.

One of the greatest tragedies in the life of an administrator is that he often feels that he has to play a role, to maintain a front, to assume a competence—and that he does not dare to break out of the artificial shell and let his staff members, his associates, or his public know what he is really like inside. Many of you remember a little book written by a great pediatrician called "Babies are Human Beings." Perhaps if someone were to write a book called "Administrators are Human Beings," some of the barriers between officials and citizens might be broken down.

And, too, perhaps a companion volume, called "Voters and Critics are Human Beings," might help an administrator better to understand the citizens whom it is his charge to serve, and whom he may sometimes find it hard to tolerate.

THIS FALL A GROUP OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND SOCIAL SCIentists had an adventure in human relations, in a five-day conference at Princeton University sponsored by the Josiah Macy, Junior, Foundation and the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth. The purpose of the conference was to consider what meaning and message the Midcentury White House Conference had for programs in the federal government affecting in various ways the well-being of children and young people.

The atmosphere of the Princeton conference and the release which its participants found—chiefly because of the spirit of its leader, Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith—was such that its members gained freedom to reveal something of the purposes, struggles, and problems in their own inner lives. Thus, on the one hand, officials from many different

Horizons

Out of Katharine Lenroot's adventures and activities on the home front, which she portrays here, sprang far-sighted and constructive efforts through conference and exchange in promoting a new orientation of social work throughout Latin America. She was chairman of the U.S. delegations to the fifth, sixth, and ninth Pan-American Child Congresses, and president of the eighth in 1942; also, since 1929, U.S. member of the council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; its vice-president since 1947.

She represented the United States on the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations (1937-39), and was adviser to the U.S. delegates to the International Labor Conference in 1945.

Came the United Nations and in 1946 Miss Lenroot served as secretary of its Temporary Social Commission. In 1947, President Truman appointed her U.S. member of the Executive Board of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, a post she continues to hold.

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Our Opportunity

agencies of government, who had often met in public buildings in the course of transacting public business and, on the other hand, scientists invited as resource people, found that they were all human beings. They shared with each other insights about how children everywhere might be given a better chance to develop those qualities which make up what is called a "healthy personality"—so sorely needed in the world of today and tomorrow. This process gave them a better understanding, at once, of themselves and of the ways in which they could relate themselves more effectively to others in their own agencies and to state and community efforts.

The phrase most often repeated at that Princeton conference was one minted by Dr. Fremont-Smith, "Babies are O.K." Now it happens that it was because of a widespread belief that "Babies are O.K.," but that the conditions surrounding them were too often not "O.K.," that the Children's Bureau itself was launched. Its founders, however, had a belief that "Adults are O.K.," too, but were hemmed in and hampered by old habits of mind, and by external forces and limitations. They thought that if citizens could be given information about what was happening to children, and helped to see other children as they saw their own, they would exert themselves to improve the conditions of child life generally.

JULIA LATHROP ONCE SAID THAT THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION of the Juvenile Court was that it "made the child visible." That, essentially, was the objective of the fact-finding studies of the Children's Bureau.

Later, we learned that one sees the child, not only with eyes and the mind, but with the heart, and that there are blind spots in the mind and emotional blockings in the heart that get in the way of action. This is true even in the family circle, and how much more so in the nation! Moreover, even though, to use another phrase developed at the Princeton conference, the transmitting set and the receiving set (the mind and heart of the citizen) are O.K., the channels for social action by the individual in association with others are often blocked or never have been opened. For these reasons, the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth and its follow-up program were directed not only at the integration and transmission of knowledge, but also at the methods by which citizens can put that knowledge to use.

Time has wrought many changes in our lives, adding greatly to the burdens carried by parents and by children. There are still many barriers between children and the opportunities we like to think of as open to all. The result is tremendous waste in human capacity and human resources. Some surplus store of vital energy seems to be essential to creative living. Human erosion is a far more serious problem for our people than soil erosion. Nonetheless, in the last four decades tremendous gains have been made in many fields. The spirit and dedication of the pioneers have been conserved in large measure and renewed in the lives of those who have followed them. I am proud to hand on to my successor, Martha Eliot, the responsibility for guiding the ongoing life of the agency of government to which she already has given more than a quarter of a century of distinguished service.

Today, the problems confronting the human race in its age-old struggle to achieve both individual freedom and social cohesion seem to me, at the age of sixty years, more than ever complex to grasp and difficult to deal with. Yet some things are clear, in my judgment. Among them are these:

That human personality is the only vehicle for the service of God; and that such service must be freely given and cannot be compelled by either human or divine authority.

That the development of healthy personality in all stages of a child's growth should be the supreme purpose of all responsible for his nurture and rearing, in home, school, church, and community. Hence, the need for understanding and cooperation among all those giving service to children.

That adults can develop far deeper insight into the problems that confront children at all stages of their growth, far sounder attitudes toward them, and far greater health in their own personalities, through a combination of religious, scientific, and cultural influences.

That social invention is needed to devise ways in which the citizen can function more responsibly in voluntary associations or in relation to public programs—having regard both to the service which he can help provide and the service that he may receive.

That the relation to human freedom of international, governmental, and economic power requires far more careful consideration than it has as yet received.

That full and free discussion of issues is the only safeguard for democracy.

That neither scorn for any group nor exploitation of it can be tolerated in a free society.

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE IN HISTORY, IT IS URGENT THAT knowledge concerning human relations be put to work. There is already a great store not fully understood or used. Only as "O.K. Babies" have the chance to become "O.K. Adults" can they make an "O.K. World."

The great task before us is not only to help improve human relations within our own country but to relate ourselves more effectively to people of other lands. Only by mutual understanding, by sharing purposes and ideals, can we come to tolerate and even to love one another. If our people and other peoples fail—and neither we nor they can allow this to happen—the human race is bound to regress into an overwhelming morass of hate and fear and conflict.

From such a slough of despond it might take centuries to regain solid ground and catch a glimpse of the sun breaking through the mists that shroud the delectable mountains.

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Survey of the Stage Today

JOHN GASSNER

THAT "FABULOUS INVALID" THE CONTINUALLY AILING yet indestructible theater, started its new New York season in September, and started it so badly with shoddy or inept productions as to inspire confidence that the stage is still running true to form. Fortunately, this means that now and then magnificence, like an early spring flower, rises out of the mire.

The first apparition of the splendor that the theater can bring to birth was the Theatre Guild's production of "Saint Joan," the third return of Bernard Shaw's masterpiece to the American professional stage. The world premiere of a great skeptic's tribute to faith was the Theatre Guild's production in 1923, more than a quarter of a century ago, but time has deprived this play of none of its freshness and relevance. The theater is an ideal place for strong affirmations, for in it men and women gather for communion. "Saint Joan" is all the more remarkable because the man who conceived it had won an international reputation for his frequent playing of the devil's disciple. In his sixty-seventh year he startled the world by revivifying the story of the Maid of Orleans, the savior of France who was burned in the flesh as a heretic and canonized in the spirit centuries later. And it is apparent by now that whenever "Saint Joan" is played the theater, too, is revivified, and with it the spirit of man that has so many reasons for becoming periodically disheartened.

Shaw should not have startled anyone acquainted with his writings. He had told us often enough that he was in earnest even while he jested. It was apparent, too, that he had always directed his shafts only at false gods, Victorian or otherwise; and his tender regard for saints, for men and women of unusually good will and energy, had long been evident. It is surely not surprising that the man who wrote "Androcles and the Lion" in 1912, who declared in "Man and Superman" that the only passion worth having was "moral passion," who had created so memorable a mystic as Father Keegan in "John Bull's Other Island" was continually engaged in a search for saviors. He had his justifiable moments of doubt and desperation before and after the First World War. His search led him to exasperatingly benign attitudes toward Mussolini and Stalin; he mistook seemingly strong men for actual good men and, in later years, sometimes spoke as though he had confused the identities of Saint George and the Dragon. His errors, however, were also incidents in his quest for mainsprings of redemption. He was in sympathy with all fellow travelers on his road, and he found an especially congenial companion in Saint Joan.

As every true artist does, Shaw transfigured his subject. He endowed her with his own inquiring spirit, his own self-confidence, and his own uncommon common sense. While recognizing her universality, which is ultimately the universality of a species of mankind dedicated to spiritual aims and likely to crop up in any time and place, he made Joan fundamentally modern. Shaw had already indicated in "Androcles and the Lion" and "Caesar and Cleopatra" that his engagement with ancient history was a modern adventure, and that he had no inclination to compose that feeble kind of playwriting that goes under the name of "costume drama." To make the "Passion of Saint Joan" further relevant, Shaw, moreover, cast the searchlight of modern interpretation upon her history. He made her the victim not only of the eternal stupidity and moral indifference of men but of the efforts of established institutions to maintain the *status quo* in a changing world. Drastic measures and injustices are most apt to be perpetrated when the old order meets the new. Each strikes the other as unreasonable and dangerous, and whichever has the upper hand at the moment resorts to the faggot and the ax.

SHAW'S JOAN IS SENT TO THE STAKE AS A HERETIC TO THE feudal state and the medieval church. The former looks upon her as a proto-Nationalist, the latter as a proto-Protestant. The tent scene in which her fate is sealed in a long discussion that is a masterpiece of dialectical analysis does not, indeed, exhaust the power and meaning of the play. The great trial scene, in which Joan prefers death to imprisonment and recovers total integrity, is yet to come. The dream scene of the Epilogue, too, has yet to make its contribution, with its mordant and anguished view that dead saints are preferred to live ones, since the world which finds them too disturbing is not yet ready to receive them. The tent scene, however, is our best reminder that Shaw's reverence and sympathy were compounded of more durable stuff than sentimentality. He remained loyal to the "drama of ideas" which, in his view, was the essence of Ibsen's contribution ("The Quintessence of Ibsenism") and was the distinctive quality of dramatic modernism. A unique combination of realism with idealism, and of rationalism with the poetry

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—The first of several reviews of plays of special interest to the Survey audience which Mr. Gassner will write for us during the current season. Brought from his native Hungary to the USA as a child, Mr. Gassner has almost a lifelong acquaintance with the New York stage. For fourteen years he was chairman of the play department of the Theatre Guild. He has lectured on the drama on many campuses, is a member of the Drama Critics' Circle, and has written and edited a number of plays and books dealing with stage and screen drama.

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of faith, makes "Saint Joan" a modern affirmation, as analytical as it is fervent, rather than a genuflection to traditional piety and heroics. Shaw was no less strenuous when he discovered values he could accept as when he found values he had to reject.

It is the athleticism of Shaw's mind and spirit that the new Margaret Webster Theatre Guild production projects most successfully. The spiritual glow that should invest Joan is less conspicuous in Uta Hagen's impassioned and vigorous performance than some of us could wish. Miss Hagen has shown in past performances that she has at her command a personal grace that would have been highly appropriate in this instance. When Katherine Cornell played Joan some dozen years ago she wore a personal halo to great advantage. Miss Hagen has restrained herself or has been restrained by her director.

The role of the Inquisitor, played by the English actor, Frederick Rolf, is also shorn of splendor in the present production—contrary, I believe, to Shaw's intent when he created a thoroughly humane and spiritual champion of the Church Militant who graces rather than disgraces his faith. It is plain from Uta Hagen's performance and from the casting of Mr. Rolf, as well as from the rather skimpy and unimpressive stage settings, that the Theatre Guild and Margaret Webster have paid more attention to rationalistic or anti-heroic Shavianism than Shaw himself evinced when he wrote this and some other plays.

The most emphatic performances are reserved for such roles as the weak-willed Dauphin, played entertainingly —with a slight cockney accent for good measure—by John Buckmaster, and Joan's formidable feudal enemy, the Earl of Warwick, whose worldliness is admirably conveyed by Andrew Cruickshank. Although the production gives us less than full measure, it exposes the playgoer to the persuasive power of a mind and spirit the theater honors itself in honoring. So long as the stage makes works such as "Saint Joan" its special province, the "fabulous invalid" will not lack friends.

It is a considerable tribute to the continued vitality of Shaw's playwriting that a "Saint Joan" production should have been the first respectable success of the 1950-51 Broadway season. In other words, the first season of the second half of our century assumed significance by means of an alliance with the mind of the great humanist through whom the spirit of free inquiry and the dedication to human progress can be traced back to the nineteenth century.

How well Shaw serves as the spokesman for modern ideals as well as modern theater was, indeed, given renewed emphasis when a few weeks after the "Saint Joan" premiere, Charles Laughton and his inspired associates, Charles Boyer, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Agnes Moorehead, started a series of readings of Shaw's dream fantasy "Don Juan in Hell." Virtually an independent play, and usually omitted for reasons of expediency from "Man and Superman," Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell" is the supreme example of Shavian discourse. A brief exposition of Shaw's presentation of Don Juan as an incorrigible idealist is worse than futile, because it is bound to misrepresent a work of genius that may not be good theater in the usual sense of the term but is perhaps something better —a superb symphony of ideas.

Fortunately, anyone who owns or can obtain a copy of "Man and Superman" can read it for himself by turning to the fourth act. Happily, too, an off-Broadway tour by the company will have afforded many people outside Manhattan the gratification of hearing Shaw's fantasy spoken as perhaps his words have never been spoken before in a discourse. Boyer as Don Juan and Laughton as the Devil recreate two of Shaw's greatest roles, and for "non-dramatic" drama equal to "Don Juan in Hell" we should have to overleap some twenty-three centuries until we arrive at the dialogues of Plato. In Shaw's fantasy, Don Juan acquired his reputation as a philanderer because he strove to escape carnal passion upon finding that there are greater passions to which man can attach himself. But in this instance only Shaw can speak for Shaw.

A noble aspiration engendered and sustained two early season imports from Britain, "Lace on Her Petticoat" by Aimee Stuart and "A Sleep of Prisoners," a new verse play by the English poet-playwright, Christopher Fry. "Lace on Her Petticoat" proved to be a competent, if somewhat tepid, presentation of the inability of the British aristocracy and the "lower orders" to fraternize successfully. It was also a considerate analysis of the errors of snobbery in different social circles. The production, perhaps too laboriously directed by Herman Shumlin, who once gave us that better social document, "The Corn Is Green," was particularly graced by the performance of the young British actress, Perlita Neilson, in the role of a "teen-age" Marchioness who is attached to the daughter of her mother's milliner. British acting has attained an admirable refinement, chiefly as a result of opportunities for constant practice of the art made possible by the growth of government-assisted repertory companies.

"A Sleep of Prisoners" is one of the church festival plays written with some regularity in England by playwrights who possess literary distinction. The most distinguished as well as one of the earliest of these was T. S. Eliot's treatment of Becket's martyrdom, "Murder in the Cathedral." "A Sleep of Prisoners," originally staged in a church in London, was transported to Saint James' Episcopal Church in Manhattan. Whether it will be on view there by the time this article appears is uncertain, but fortunately this modern fantasy is now available in book form (Oxford University Press) for anyone interested in reading and perhaps staging it. Although "A Sleep of Prisoners" is not an ideal stage play and is rather difficult to follow, it has memorable passages; it is imaginatively created and quite provocative. Four prisoners of war assigned to an abandoned church undergo feverish dream experiences that take the form of four reinterpreted biblical episodes—the slaying of Abel, the sacrifice of Isaac, the death of Absalom, and the story of Shadrach, Meshac, and Abednego in the fiery furnace. The result is an eloquent probing of the eternal question of human evil and a presentation—often profound—of the search for a way of life at which the human spirit need not shudder. Community theaters could pare down the excess verbiage and most difficult passages of "A Sleep of Prisoners" and produce the play with little scenery and less than professional acting. Christopher Fry's poetic drama is one of the few new plays of recent years that should not be disregarded by organizations interested in using the theater in an effort to be socially and culturally influential.

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The only kind of war we seek is the good old fight against man's ancient enemies . . . poverty, disease, hunger, and illiteracy.

President Truman

May 24, 1951

The Only War We Seek

ARTHUR GOODFRIEND

From a Foreword by CHESTER BOWLES

. . . To meet the threat of Soviet aggression we must, of course, build our own armaments, establish strong defense lines with our allies in Western Europe, and continue to strengthen the United Nations.

But, more than that, if we are to accept fully our position of moral leadership, we must join in an all-out attack on poverty, ignorance, disease, and oppression wherever they exist.

Specifically we must support those leaders who have the courage to introduce land reforms which will assure peasants the right to own the land they till.

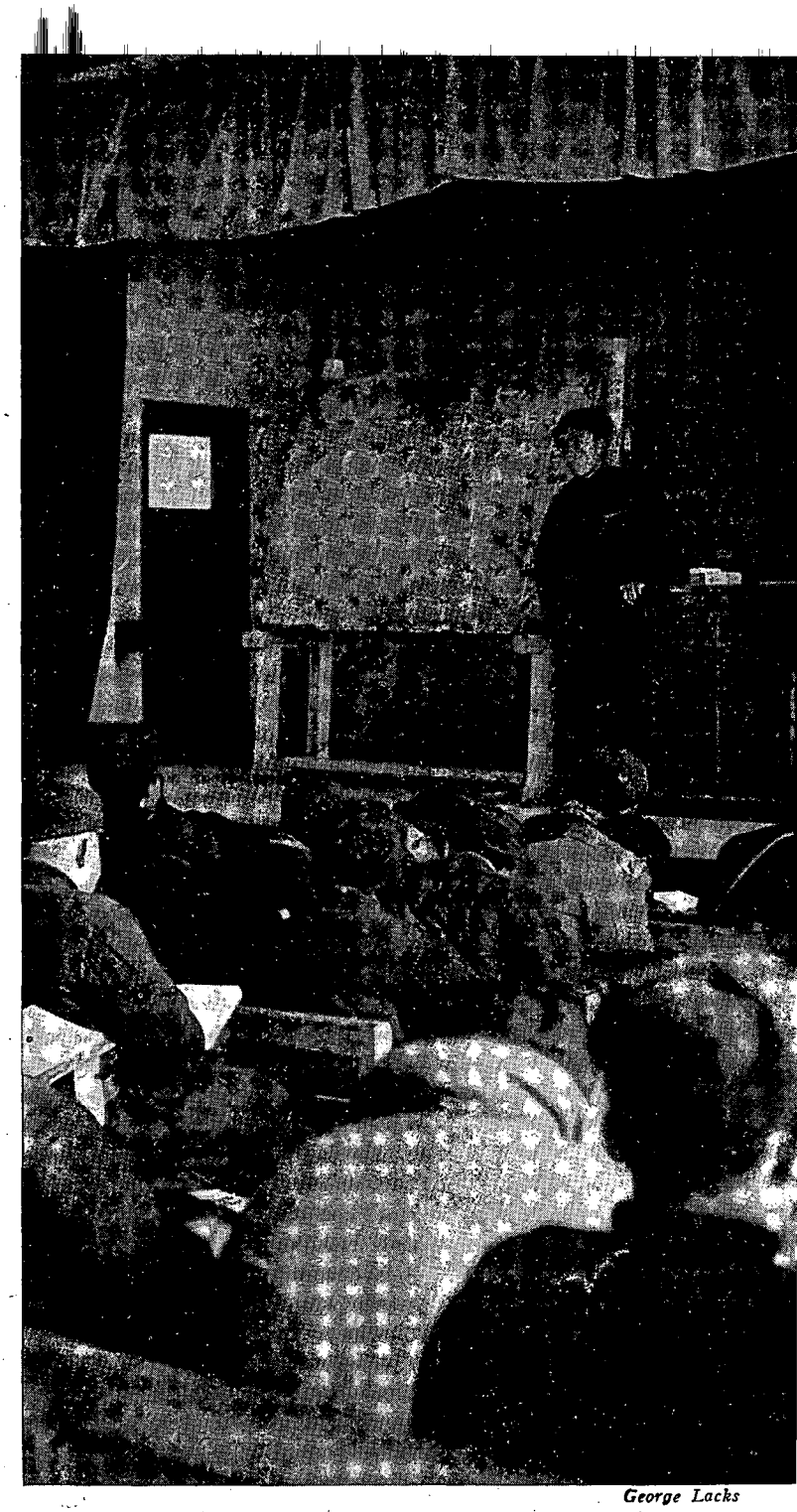
We must lend the technical assistance in food production, industrial development, public health, and education which will multiply the natural wealth of the underdeveloped countries and bring greater opportunities to their people.

We must resist the temptation, in the name of law and order, to support those reactionary governments which welcome economic development only as a means of increasing the riches of the few.

We must encourage the administrative and political reforms which are essential to the growth of effective democratic governments.

In other words, through consistent, practical, concrete action in Asia, the Near East, Africa and South America, we must demonstrate in unmistakable terms our concern for the rank and file of humanity, and our willingness to help them build a better life. Through the specialized agencies of the United Nations and through our own direct efforts it would be our moral responsibility to do this even though the Soviet Union and world communism did not exist. What the present crisis has done is simply to lend greater urgency and more obvious self-interest to an expanded program of economic, social and political assistance which is already long overdue. . . .

"The Only War We Seek," by Arthur Goodfriend, published by Farrar, Straus and Young for Americans for Democratic Action. Price, paper bound, $1 (for members); cloth bound, $3.



George Lacks

How did communism conquer China? . . . Russian communism trained Chinese in Moscow and sent *Chinese*, not foreigners, to reach and teach the people. Communism started *not* with governments—*but with the people*. It took them as they were, where they were. It wore their kind of clothes, ate their kind of food—exploited their misery—played on their hopes and fears—*at the people's level*

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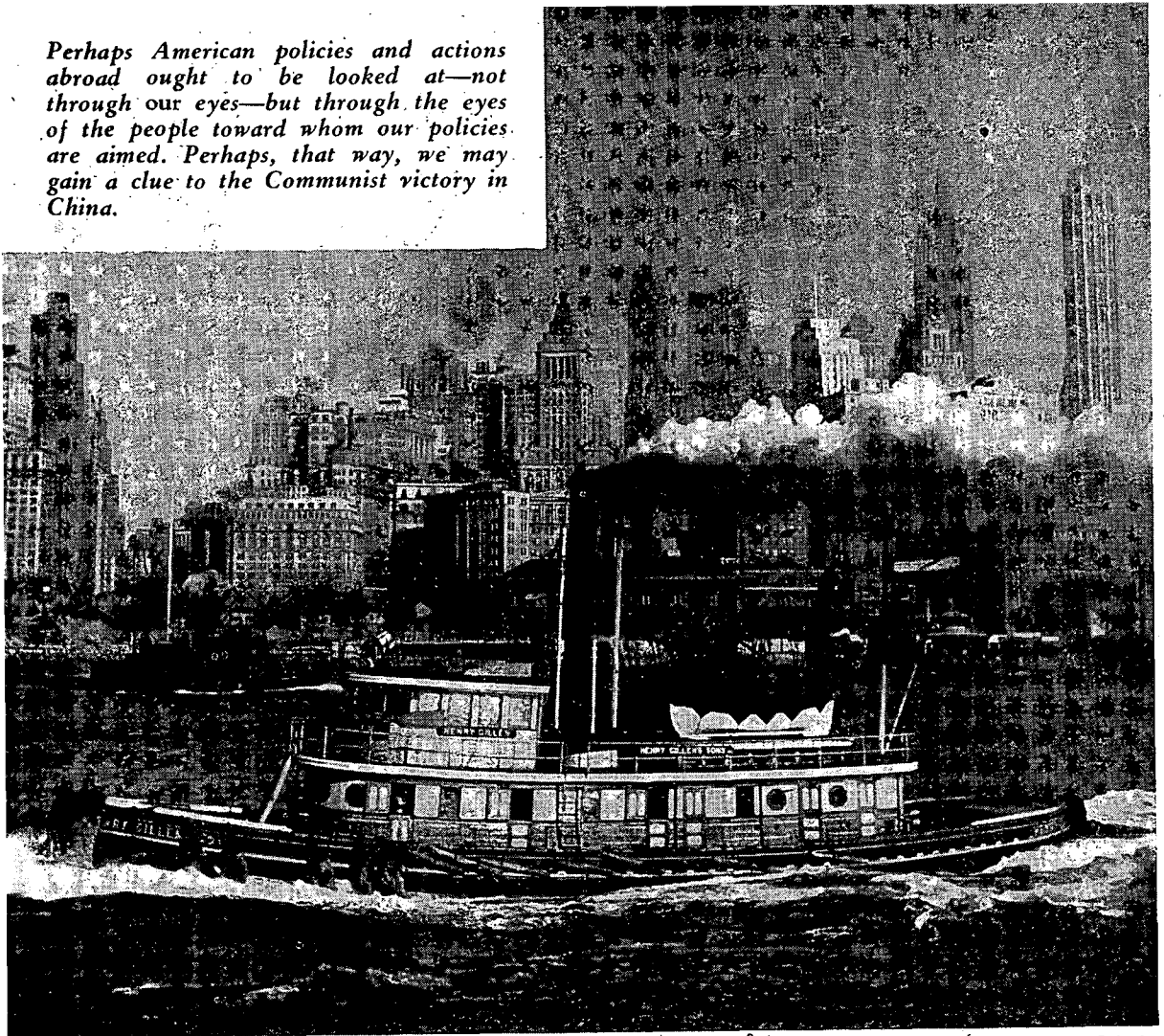
Perhaps American policies and actions abroad ought to be looked at—not through our eyes—but through the eyes of the people toward whom our policies are aimed. Perhaps, that way, we may gain a clue to the Communist victory in China.



Eliot Elisofon

WE SAW America—highly industrialized, literate, efficient, clean and prosperous—a model to be copied more or less exactly. We saw science boosting output quickly, efficiently

THEY SAW t
g

George Silk

WE SAW output raised by tractors and other machinery

Carl Mydans

THEY SAW greedy landlords who benefited from the increased crop *they* produced

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George Silk

kward and poor. They knew the change had to come, but etter plow, an improved fishnet—to things within their own capacities to build, operate and maintain

Morse-Pix

To win — America cannot count on manicures, cocktails, and high-sounding talk

To make democracy meaningful to two billion people will take calluses

Wallace Kirkland

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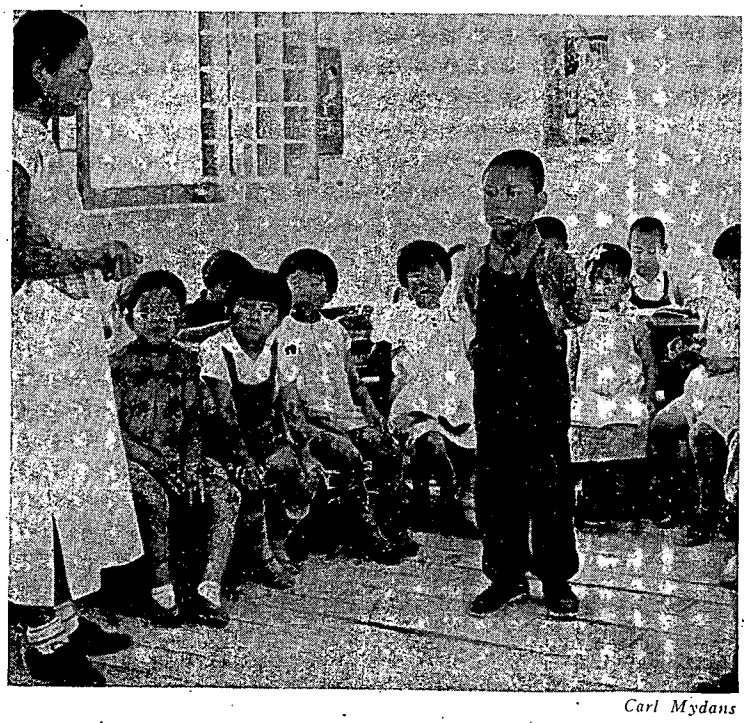
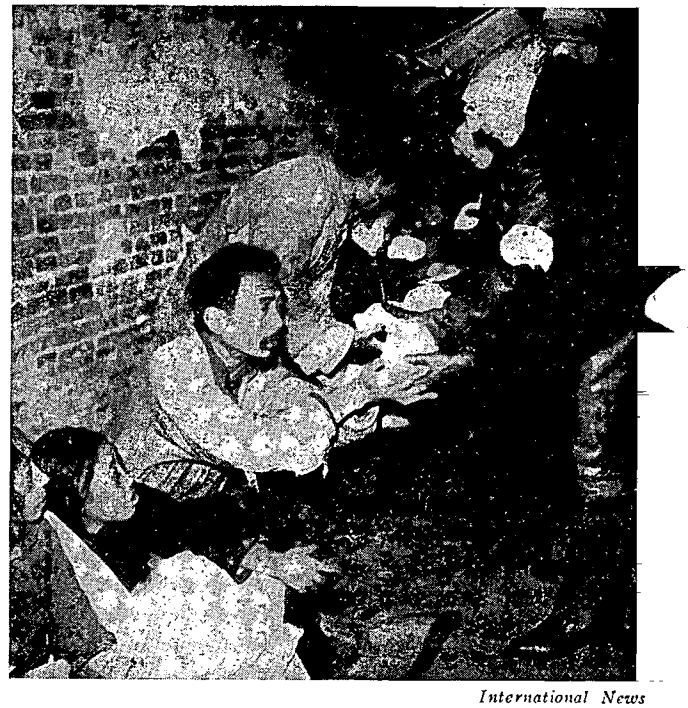


Carl Mydans

The Communists reached people by means of education and political indoctrination



International News

We tried too often to win them with charity

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Remedy for the Teacher Shortage

A challenge to state and local school authorities to change the rigid requirements which now bar many college graduates from teaching posts.

ADELAIDE NICHOLS BAKER

THE CRY FOR MORE AND BETTER TEACHERS IS BECOMING SO monotonous that there is danger it will fall on deaf ears. There have been recruitment drives, scholarships for teachers, commissions, committees, and publicity campaigns. Some of these have claimed success. Yet the cry goes up again and again: Democracy is in peril because we cannot get adequate teachers for our schools.

Many of the panaceas already tried have obvious merit. But it will take all of them—and more—to solve the problem. Increasing salaries is a necessity.

Publicized competitions for stories about "the best teacher I have known," campaigns by the Citizen's Council on Education to increase community appreciation of teachers, special articles in popular magazines, all make an appeal to high-minded young people who want to help meet a recognized need. But far more effective is the daily performance of inspired and inspiring teachers in the classroom and in the shared tasks of the community.

It is worth noting that the efforts I have listed, and numerous others that might be mentioned, have been instituted largely by the public and by members of the teaching profession. Both have begun to cast aside their apathy or their modesty to try to fill the dangerously thin ranks of the schools. It is to be hoped they will not grow weary in well-doing. But if their efforts seem to have meager results, and the cry of "shortage" is repeated again and again, they are likely to become discouraged. They must have encouragement from a more strategic sector.

The High Command in the recruitment and preparation of teachers seems to have called too constantly on the rank-and-file to fight harder instead of reconsidering its own responsibility for the campaign. In fact, the High Command is still fighting the battle on lines that are largely outmoded.

The High Command may be said to consist of the educational institutions which prepare the teachers, and of the state departments of education which set the standards and define the policies for the public schools. Before we beat the gongs for more teachers, it is important to understand what kind of recruits are wanted and how they are to be shaped for their task.

Much frustration has resulted from inspiring the wrong people with the wrong idea of the job. It is wasteful to talk vaguely about the duty to teach and then turn away applicants found wanting by a set of criteria which only a few initiates comprehend. If the layman tries to study the intricacies of teacher certification to guide him in helping man the schools for which he pays and to which he sends his children—he probably will be told that school administrators "assume that laymen generally are in no better position to determine qualifications and educational requirements for teachers than they are for nurses, dentists, or pharmacists." The administrator quoted overlooked the fact that laymen are compelled by law to use the services of the teachers or at least to pay their salaries. Nor are public schools merely facilities carried on by specialists whom we can accept or reject. They are, as Thomas Jefferson said, "the most legitimate engine of government." As such, they deserve to be supported by every citizen according to his time and ability.

The educator sometimes thinks the citizen should participate merely by hearing what the specialist wants done and in what way, and then going out and doing it with all his heart, mind, and taxes. But, in fact, progress is possible only as citizen and educator both recognize the true nature of their common task.

This is particularly true of teacher training.

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—By a Radcliffe graduate and former teacher, who served the Connecticut Department of Education, 1949-50, in recruitment of outstanding college graduates for public school jobs.

IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE OUTgrown both Mark Hopkins and his log and the Little Red Schoolhouse. They became great public agencies for integrating multitudes of immigrants largely congregated in cities, and struggling toward a vast diversity of vocational, social, and economic patterns. This meant that educators had to equip a new kind of teacher.

In this period, the existing liberal arts colleges tended to be laggard leaders. They continued the tradition of letting teachers volunteer from the ranks of the eager book-learners. The new day dawned chiefly in departments of science, for the training of such specialists as engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, bacteriologists. John Dewey saw in this scientific approach a new strategy of teaching the young. But in most liberal arts colleges, it was assumed that honor degrees in academic subjects were the hallmark of good prospective teachers.

College professors continued to lecture, to assign reading, to give examinations and encourage those who had no other use for all this learning to go out and deliver it to the young as best they could. In this period of laggard generalship, the liberal arts colleges lost much of their control of teacher training, especially at the elementary level.

It is largely their own students who are recalling the liberal arts college to this duty. There has been a great in-

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crease in the number of students, among them young women who are not so much the "careerists" of their mothers' generation as they are women with quick responses to people, particularly children. Teaching gives this natural aptitude the dignity of an important public service. Such students demand that the colleges equip them more adequately for positions in the modern school.

Even more interesting is the response of many men to the call of teaching after return from military service, where the values of education were made clear to them in many ways. The desire to work with people, to help shape the new generation, to lay the groundwork for stronger democracy and permanent peace is in them, too, along with the mechanical and scientific abilities which have been the generally accepted "masculine field."

It is such young men and women as these who are forcing the liberal arts colleges to change their old *laissez-faire* attitude and make a place in the curriculum for the principles and techniques of education. Some colleges today offer realistic courses on education in place of abstruse psychology and dusty history of education. They even have practice schools which are laboratories of learning as truly as the chemistry lab is a place for applying the formulae and methods of that science.

During the years when liberal arts colleges abdicated as leaders in teacher training, the state departments of education had to devise other agencies for preparing teachers for the expanding public schools. To this end, Horace Mann and William Barnard developed the normal schools and drew to them those who were persuaded to enter the teaching profession.

At first it took only two years beyond the eighth grade for a teen-age girl to be ready for a job in an elementary school. The training was largely at public expense; it was directed to a definite need; it was strictly vocational, and it led almost inevitably to employment. In fact, admission quotas to such training schools had to be set.

TODAY, IT SEEMS STRANGE TO TALK OF QUOTAS, BUT PUBLICLY supported normal schools did not expect citizens to pay taxes to train young people who could not find jobs in the school system of their particular state. Recently, of course, the utmost efforts of tax-supported teachers colleges to produce an adequate supply of teachers have fallen far short of the demand. The last twenty years have been hard on public education for teaching. Through the depression, which before World War II glutted the teacher market, the colleges struggled with cuts in appropriations and their teachers had to accept low salaries. The war, which took many out of the teaching profession not only decimated the faculties of the colleges but also made it difficult to improve the plants. At the end of the war, public teachers colleges found themselves faced with a heavy demand for teachers and handicapped by overstrained and often outmoded facilities.

Meantime, the rising economic level, GI-benefits, and higher standards of democratic education had poured into the liberal arts colleges huge enrollments which included segments of the population once very meagerly represented on the campuses. The liberal arts colleges went to great lengths to adapt their curricula to the personal and vocational needs of this new student body. The battle between vocationalism and scholarship wavered to and fro, but out of the melée came new patterns of study which took account of both the past and the present, the abstract and the specific, the general, the pure and the applied, in ways that simultaneously vitalized learning and looked to life beyond college. Placement offices—a new feature in many liberal arts colleges—helped open professional fields to young graduates.

When, after World War II, placement offices heard a call for the highest type of young men and women to enter teaching, they were in a strategic position to answer. They had files of information not only on graduating classes, but also on past graduates who had made good records in fields allied to teaching or who found, after a few years in more lucrative professions, that there were satisfactions that money could not buy. But when the placement offices tried to route some of this promising material into the public schools they often met a maze of requirements that shut out not only those least well-equipped, but many of the most promising candidates.

WHAT WERE THESE REQUIREMENTS? THEY WERE REGULATIONS adopted with the laudable purpose of raising the standards of the profession and protecting it from political and personal pressures. As a rule, they defined the acceptable teacher in terms of semester hours distributed over set subjects. The pattern they followed was the pattern of the particular state teachers colleges which had the duty of preparing for the teaching certificate.

In some states this was a four- or even five-year course of preponderantly professional training, requiring high school graduation of candidates for admission. As long as the department of education, which governed the schools, administered the bureau of certification and ran the teachers colleges, the educational conveyor belt worked with few hitches. But with more and more young people able to choose the wider educational experience of the liberal arts college, the specific requirements became a bar to their certification for public school teaching. Faced with the additional time and money required to add to a college course a recognized teacher-preparation curriculum, most graduates chose private school teaching or went into some other occupation. The public schools lost many potential teachers who might have been saved to them by a more receptive attitude toward the knowledge and skills they possessed and a creative effort to supplement them by in-service training.

During the most discouraging period of the postwar shortage a few state departments of education made such an effort, generally labeled "Post-Baccalaureate Programs for Teacher Training." In the fall of 1949, the National Education Association, in a publication of its Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards, pointed with cautious approval to a few states which were giving temporary emergency permits to carefully selected graduates of liberal arts colleges. These permits allowed their holders to begin teaching after short courses at teachers colleges and under special supervision to complete their certification by subsequent training.

Connecticut went so far as to institute an active two-year recruitment campaign which made direct contacts by letter and visits with about thirty liberal arts colleges, and touched twice that number by radio and newspaper publicity. The state filled its teacher quota during both years of the experiment in part from the numerous candidates who presented themselves for admission to the

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emergency courses organized for liberal arts graduates at the state teachers colleges. This venture of a state department of education in actually competing with industry to attract outstanding college graduates had encouraging results.

To the surprise of the skeptics, college seniors as well as more mature men and women, seeking a satisfying role in public service, responded with enthusiasm. Many more applied than could be admitted to the new "emergency" courses in theory and practice of elementary education. During 1949, about 240 completed from eight to twenty-four weeks in one of the four teachers colleges. Eight weeks was enough to insure an Emergency Certificate for appointment on a beginning salary. Additional education credits, graduate or undergraduate, were applied to the requirement of thirty semester hours for full certification. The requirement of supervised practice teaching was met, during the first year on the job, by having specially experienced supervisors follow the new teacher with advice and guidance. Each maintained contact with about twenty students and on the basis of a report of teaching progress, the certificate was renewed with credit given for supervised practice teaching. But far more than formal approval resulted from the contact. In many cases the liaison between college and job, the help in filling gaps in training and, most of all, the friendly personal interest, have been hailed as the most valuable aspects of the Connecticut program.

This rapprochement between liberal arts colleges and the State Department of Education carried into the second year of the Emergency Training Program, and during 1950, some 200 additional liberal arts graduates were admitted to training.

Some of the superintendents of local school systems sought the new prospects eagerly; others frankly preferred those with full certification from other states or fresh diplomas from a teachers college. The department of education appeared to feel that too much emphasis on the new pattern might throw doubt on the validity of the regular teachers college training, streamlined to the specific certification requirements. This skeptical attitude often appeared to sabotage the department's own effort to break new paths to teacher training.

If the possibilities inherent in such efforts are to bear fruit, the High Command must assume more imaginative leadership. Instead of clinging to the very word "emergency" as a safe avenue back to "normalcy," high level school authorities should welcome its spur to progress.

HOWEVER, SOME HAVE INSISTED ON THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE retreat to patterns evolved and protected by state departments of education, that is, to teachers colleges designed for particular certification requirements and financed by the public treasury. The criticism that this protected preserve shuts out many valuable developments and challenging personalities has been answered only by the insistence that, given more tax money and more high-pressured recruits, the teachers colleges could be filled with the cream of the high school crop and the public schools adequately staffed. Educators have never fully faced the fact that this did not happen in favorable times, that it inevitably would break down under pressures affecting the treasury on one hand and the vocational market on the other.

Even the State of Connecticut which has spent $250,000 in the last two years widening the base of its teacher supply, has, in new proposals for certification, set standards narrowly fitted to state-supported training schools. These schools are forced to stress methods of teaching rather than curricular content partly because they must often develop quick educational leadership among students of limited cultural background. Yet the Emergency Training Program which selected from candidates with various formal and informal types of training the best applicants for elementary school positions, threw doubt on many arbitrary criteria.

The interviewing teams, made up of public school administrators, teachers, and laymen, along with college faculty members became adept in judging potential teachers. What was done under pressure with a large new supply to be processed could be bettered by regular boards of review, whose duty it would be to assess candidates who could not be measured by set regulations.

EAGERNESS TO DISCOVER NEW RESOURCES FOR THE SCHOOLS would well become state commissioners of education, local administrators, and school boards. This should not be confused with carelessness about quality, or the danger of political or personal pressure.

At the same time, liberal arts colleges should move ahead in efforts to serve the great field of public education. This means understanding public education as a social force, accepting its limitations, making the structure and method of its development a subject worthy of the best research and teaching. Colleges which have given new dignity to the profession of the teacher have found enrichment of their undergraduate offerings and developed some distinguished graduate departments. The recent concern of the "seven women's colleges"—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley—will strengthen educational moves already developing on these campuses. Wheaton, Middlebury, and Bennington, outside this roster, represent eastern colleges which have a strong interest in education, and where this subject is taught by distinguished scholars and practiced both in laboratory schools and in local public schools.

Whether the potential teacher is enrolled in a liberal arts college or a state teachers college, he can only reach full stature in an atmosphere of generous, creative advance. To confuse high standards with rigid point requirements, to try to stretch living forms on the Procrustean bed of semester hours and artificial criteria, is to discourage the very spirit of democratic education.

Dr. Hans Simons, head of the New School for Social Research in New York City has defined this goal for both liberal arts and teachers colleges: "To be distinguished by unorthodoxy, precisely because we are living in an era of growing standardization, by nonconformity in the face of increasing and unjustifiable pressures for compliance, by courageous experiment in a period of caution and hesitation." Only this daring approach to leadership in teaching will recruit the teachers we need. Instead of eyeing each other askance and guarding their prerogatives, the High Command in education should devise a strategy which will permit the liberal arts and teachers colleges to advance together to encourage and prepare the maximum number and highest quality of young people as teachers for the nation's schools.

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We Know Better Than We Do

How the thirteen billion dollars spent annually for social welfare in the USA could buy prevention as well as alleviation of personal and family problems.

BRADLEY BUELL

THE IMPULSE TO SHARE WITH OTHERS IS AS OLD AS THE human heart itself. Its social expression in the USA —the promotion of the general welfare—is a cherished tradition. Today, a look at the $13,000,000,000 enterprise which our community-supported services have become, shows that the tradition is a lively part of our society's structure. Day in and day out, it is at work, in the bustle of the busy children's clinic, the system of public assistance units which reach into every county in the country, and in hundreds of other spots throughout the land. Because of this enterprise thousands of people are helped each year. Its efforts quietly seep through communities, contributing to human betterment in countless ways.

This is too precious a possession, too useful a community asset, to take for granted. To free its unrealized potentialities, the thoughtful attention of professional and layman alike is required. It merits application of the best modern scientific achievement hand in hand with the nineteenth century humanitarianism from which it came into being. Moreover, at a time when national strength needs the inner strength of healthy, secure citizens, an instrument for community well-being is of major importance.

With these convictions our group of researchers began, in 1947, an extensive study of this sizable community enterprise. Underwritten by The Grant Foundation, the study took nearly four years. Its findings are incorporated in a comprehensive treatise—the first of its kind—to be published early in 1952 by Columbia University Press under the title, "Community Planning for Human Services."

As had happened so often in our twenty years' experience in studying American community services, we were confronted with an infinitely complex picture. To begin with, these services have grown up without benefit of blueprint, multiplying and spreading rapidly, particularly in the last three decades. Today, they reveal the philanthropic expansion of the Twenties and superimposed on this, the large scale additions to tax-supported services which began in the Thirties.

Not only the size but the shape shows drastic change. The evolution of poor-farms into a public assistance and social insurance system; of the jail, stocks, and whipping post method of criminal reform into modern prison, probation, and parole programs; of institutions to protect the community against the insane into a system of hospitals, mental hygiene, and guidance clinics; of institutions for the sick poor into modern community hospitals—all this and more has been proceeding at swift but uneven pace.

The scale and the rapid evolution of these services make this picture baffling enough. But there are further complexities rising from the variety of separately organized and administered agencies and units, and the vast increase in specialization of the agencies and the professional personnel manning them.

It is obvious that the public conscience is sensitive, that Americans are willing to put their dollars and energies to work in this enterprise. But it is small wonder that in the face of this complexity there are insistent questions: Must the design be so complicated? Does anyone understand the whole picture? How can anyone—lay or professional—feel sure there are not overlapping activities, neglected needs? What would be a sensible community design for these services?

As this research proceeded, the idea of producing a modern functional design for community-supported services became one of the prime objectives. This is not to say that the forthcoming volume offers a manual of precise instructions—far from it! It does attempt to present strategic principles upon which a design may be based.

Further, it does not analyze the "how" of community planning, the process by which communities may be persuaded to adopt one course or another. This research—and its findings—deal exclusively with the "what" and "why" of the directions which might be pursued to clarify and strengthen the pattern of their services.

THE CITIZEN WHO SEEKS A STARTING POINT FROM WHICH to comprehend this complicated network of services has only to grasp two fundamental ideas:

1. All the sprawling variety of agencies and services is concerned with four basic human problems—*dependency, ill-health, maladjustment,* and *recreational need.*

2. These four problems tend to converge in one combination or another on the individual, the family, and the community, each problem intensifying the destructive consequences of the others.

These two fundamental concepts make a framework for the carefully controlled statistical study which proved to be an important part of the research. In November 1948, in St. Paul, Minnesota, a detailed, comprehensive accounting was taken of the services rendered to the families of that typical American city by their 108 public and private community service agencies. The result was a picture of the variety and volume of problems which urban citizens now bring to the service centers.

The study showed that in that month, 40 percent of

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—By a former Survey *editor, executive director of Community Research Associates, Inc., the agency which conducted the study and prepared the landmark report from which this article is drawn, as was "Public Policy and Social Adjustment," by Marion Robinson, in the May issue.*

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the St. Paul families had one or more members receiving services from one or more of the various community-supported agencies. It established that 7 percent of the city's families were dependent upon the public for support, that 15 percent had problems of ill-health for which they were receiving service and care, that 10 percent had one or more members suffering from maladjustments which brought them to the attention of one of the correctional agencies or were receiving mental hygiene or casework services. Finally, it showed that 18 percent of the families were using public and private recreational opportunities.

Little problems, if unsolved, grow into big problems—everyone knows that. But it is less well understood that one basic problem opens the way for another, that the serious consequences of one multiply those of another. Health and welfare workers long have struggled with the end-result of this vicious process—a degree of family breakdown in a small group of families which makes disproportionately heavy demands upon both services and budgets. Even more discouraging, the chance for the rehabilitation of such families often seems slim, and few preventive measures to help keep others from joining this hopelessly enmeshed group are in evidence.

The St. Paul study, through cross-tabulations of the data obtained for each of the 40,000 families, showed for the first time in the history of health and welfare work in this country the extent to which these problems converge in the same family groups. Thus, it was found that health problems, adjustment problems, or both, existed in 77 percent of the dependent families; that dependency or adjustment problems, or both, were complicating the lives of 38 percent of the families who had problems of ill-health; that in 58 percent of the families having one or more adjustment problems, there were also problems of health, dependency, or both.

This compounding reached its peak in a group of 6,500 families—6 percent of the families of the community—who had such a high incidence of multiple problems that they were absorbing *over half* the services of all the city's dependency, health, and adjustment agencies.

A total of 92 agencies and organizations—44 tax-supported and 48 supported by voluntary contributions—were giving these three kinds of service. In that year, these services cost St. Paul $10,000,000 of tax and voluntarily contributed monies. Of this, $5,000,000 was spent on this relatively small group of families.

IT IS THE CONVICTION OF OUR RESEARCHERS—AND THIS IS, IN effect, the thesis of our book—that the American intent to "promote the general welfare" means not only care for people with problems, but the prevention of those problems wherever possible, and the protection of the community against their deteriorating consequences.

Data from the St. Paul study plus the twenty years accumulated experience of our consultants and a careful search through the authoritative literature of the four fields of work combined to bring us to the conclusion that prevention and reduction of these human problems is possible.

Needless to say, the size, though not the form of the problems, differs from community to community, and from region to region. But to place all types of information in a common framework is to show that knowledge both of causes and methods of treatment is available. After more than three years of intensive study of this community phenomenon, we are convinced that more knowledge is at hand than is being put to work, that we are allowing traditional ideas to interfere with common sense—in short, that we know better than we do.

The truth is that these services have been increasing rapidly in variety, volume, and cost without corresponding gains in purposeful direction. Analysis of need has not kept pace with promotion of resources for remedy. Study of methods to reduce prevalence of certain problems has been neglected. Research into the causes of problems—a move which might produce the key to prevention—has in many areas taken a minor place. Evaluation of the results of service has been by-passed. On the other hand, questions of auspices, administration, financing, and professional techniques have risen in importance. The very provision of multiplying services as an end in itself has made for disparity of purpose and competition for funds and public attention.

WE AGREED THAT THE COUNTRY'S WELFARE ENTERPRISE must now take its logical next step: it must re-tool for prevention. The basic principles which emerged from our study are directed to the design for community services to this end.

Such a step will involve much more than such popular devices as mergers and reorganizations of services, found useful in particular programs of particular places. These schemes can be helpful in improving services, and in our book we give considerable attention to them as handy tools for the planner. But the large scale job calls for the creation of a new public policy, combining humanitarian ideals with modern scientific thought. To sympathetic concern for the person in trouble, it is essential to add the facts about the size and shape of community problems and the willingness to follow where the facts lead.

To plan and organize agencies and services for an attack on dependency, ill-health, maladjustment, and recreational need is essentially a matter of logistics. It calls for examination of the characteristics of these public enemies, their methods of infiltration, the nature and disposition of their forces. Then the right services, in sufficient amount, must be brought to bear at the right places at the right time with maximum efficiency and economy. The ultimate objective is the preservation and enhancement of individual and family capacity for self-maintenance and sufficiency.

Such a marshaling of forces, first of all, must be based on the size of the community. Even when services are paid for out of a state or federal pocket, it is within the community that the important ideas become specific and particular—ideas about what the services should be, what degree of protection they should afford against the hazards of modern life, what reinforcement they should bring to family and personal well-being. Thus, in a given year the welfare of two thirds to three quarters of today's families in a community may depend to some degree upon local health, welfare, and recreation services. In the month of the St. Paul study, 40 percent of that city's families were served by its 108 agencies. Another study showed that in 1941 about 70 percent of the Syracuse, New York, families were served by 100 agencies and administrative units.

One must also remember that about three quarters of this service cost is met directly by local funds. In St. Paul, for instance, in the study year, one half the annual wel-

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fare cost was met by money paid in local fees or voluntary contributions, and over half the public money came from city-county taxes.

Second, the plan of strategy rests upon what our researchers considered the most important single characteristic of the whole problem: the way the basic problems tend to converge within the family group. Somewhere in this deadly process, there begins the deterioration of individual and family capacity. We conclude that this interrelationship is itself the main reason why the whole health and welfare enterprise needs a functional design, replacing a series of separate blueprints for unconnected parts. The plan of organization, we decided, must start with this principle and must grow outward, following the detailed documentation of the facts concerning the particular community.

KEEPING THESE TWO FACTORS IN MIND, ONE CAN BETTER understand three basic principles which emerge to give shape and coherence to a design for preventive services:

1. *The plan must be based on community-wide facts which supply clues as to what can be done to remedy underlying causes of community-wide problems.* The isolated growth of each agency complicates the collection of facts about the size and shape of these problems. Hence, with some notable exceptions in the health field, programs as a rule are based on assumptions about the need for service, rather than definite information about the nature of the need.

The St. Paul study revealed to local civic leaders for the first time not only that they had a "dependency rate" of 7 percent of the community's families; it also showed the causes of dependency. Only a handful of the 7,000 families were in this situation because the breadwinner or potential earners were unable to find employment. In 96 percent of the families, the primary cause of continuing dependency lay in some serious bar to self-maintenance: chronic illness or other physical handicap, mental illness or defect, homes broken by death or desertion, and so on.

Clearly, the provision of money payments alleviated but did not remedy such situations. But in these figures one begins to see what can be done to reduce and prevent chronic dependency. One important clue was pointed out in a recent article in the *American Journal of Public Health* which, in referring to this study, commented, "The data . . . showed quite clearly that the nightmare of our public welfare services, the ever-increasing residual caseload, cannot come to an end until steps are taken to cope with the problems of chronic illness and chronic handicap."

2. *The whole plan of study and operation must be directed toward prevention of family breakdown.* It may seem surprising to make such a point of a principle which, in theory, is already accepted. Modern psychiatry has taught us that many human problems grow out of faulty family soil. Moreover, all professional workers long ago learned that family strengths and weaknesses constitute powerful assets and liabilities in the handling of many different kinds of problems. The reason for the phenomenon observed in this research—the high incidence of serious problems clustering in certain families—is obvious enough. One almost instinctively knows that a serious problem suffered by one family member becomes part and parcel of that family's life and in one way or another, each member suffers from its consequences.

But professional workers sometimes forget or overlook the family as a whole in their preoccupation with one aspect of its problem. It is not that other troubles do not enlist their sympathies. The caseworkers, doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, public welfare workers, probation officers, recreation workers, and the many others whose services pass in review in our materials all draw upon great wellsprings of sympathy and understanding in dealing with human beings in trouble. Without those qualities, workers in the broad welfare field would be unable to perform their daily tasks. Yet professional workers now divide both problems and services into such small segments that the fact of the family slips into the background, and the family framework fades from view.

Hence, the spotlight of applied science should be held steadily on two factors: the way problems grow and cluster in family groups, and the inherent strengths which can be utilized in solving them. Here is a key support for the study, planning, and organization of services designed for prevention. Many problems can be seen clearly only in the perspective of the whole family situation. The family unit should become and remain the central point on which specialized resources are focused.

3. *The third principle is that of teamwork among the humanitarian professions.* Like the agencies they man, these professions have grown up quite separately. During the past half century they have increased their specialized knowledge, sharpened their specialized skills. As a result, medicine, nursing, social work, penology, psychiatry, psychology, and many other specialties have gained in resources and usefulness.

But techniques are ways of solving problems, not ends in themselves. And when problems tend to multiply in some combination, specialized services must follow suit. This requires much more than handy administrative and structural devices. A concerted attack upon these problems can grow only out of a coherent synthesis of special knowledge and skill. There is already a good deal of experimental and demonstration teamwork to draw on, but to put this principle into effective action requires a change in traditional attitude. Specialists must move from a "unilateral" concept of their responsibilities, to a "multilateral" role in a community program for common goals.

THE ST. PAUL STUDY GAVE BODY AND MEANING TO THE FIRST of these three principles. It remains for the experience of carefully controlled experiments and demonstrations in several American communities to test out the others. Our research began with the conviction that, complex as it is, the welfare enterprise holds the possibility for preventing the more serious problems which occasion human suffering, as well as dealing with their symptoms. We now believe that only by design for service constructed upon these principles can families be saved from sliding down the scale to become part of the chronic misery represented by St. Paul's "6 percent." Our findings are offered for whatever they are worth to people who want to make a better job of planning for their own community. It is our hope that the findings may help move this enterprise in a direction which will give modern meaning to the cherished tradition of bettering the common welfare.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Public Health, Here and Abroad

ANNE ROLLER ISSLER

BRIGHTEST HIGHLIGHT OF THE 79TH Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in San Francisco, October 29-November 2, was an evening session devoted to the work of the World Health Organization. On the platform of the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House, along with national and local leaders in public health, sat five distinguished representatives from WHO—Dr. Brock Chisholm, director-general; Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Chandri Mani, regional directors; and Dr. Henry Van Zile Hyde, U. S. representative on the executive board; and Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, in charge of the forthcoming National Citizens' Committee for WHO.

Dr. Chisholm, the chief speaker of the evening was introduced as "consulting psychiatrist at large to the peoples of the world." Outlining the organization's inheritance from former international health bodies and briefly noting the work of his six regional offices, he told of the complexity of the problems that beset it. With the psychiatrist's emphasis on emotions, he warned that unless enough people in the world can attain a sufficient stage of emotional maturity to live in peace, all the scientific achievements medicine is bringing to the more backward countries will be in vain.

"We must learn to break down our own barriers of nationalism, of local interest, of prejudice, of fancied superiority," Dr. Chisholm said. "We must not insist that our ways are right and best for other people. Some of them may be, but we are not the ones to decide that."

Underlining Dr. Chisholm's statement that informed public opinion is the next essential for WHO, Dr. Boudreau told about plans for the Citizens' Committee. "Present support," he maintained, "is half-hearted and unimaginative." He said that the National Health Council, with a membership of thirty-seven health agencies, had decided to set up a United States Committee for WHO, "to save our stake in world health" and "to educate our people in [its] potentialities . . . and to show them all we stand in danger of losing if we fail to support WHO adequately." The committee will include 200 members, to be announced in January.

Interest in WHO and presence of its personnel brought an international emphasis into other meetings of the Conference. The Public Health Education Section staged a panel discussion on "Working with People of other Countries," and a luncheon meeting where A. Helen Martikainen, chief of the WHO Section on Health Education of the Public, told about the fellowship program, assistance to professional schools in needy countries, and assignment of consultants to various governments. At a school health meeting, a recipient of a WHO fellowship, Dr. Charles C. Wilson, professor of education and public health at Yale, compared school health services in England and in this country.

THE MEDICAL CARE SECTION ALSO HAD an international flavor when American physicians listened to an objective presentation of the ways of paying physicians—fee for service, flat rate compensation, and salary—in the United States and under the governments of Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The speaker, Dr. Franz Goldmann, associate professor of medical care at Harvard, referred to the psychological factors likely to block objective listening on the part of some of his audience: "Fear of the new, of encroachment on their rights, of loss of prestige, of limitation of financial success, or of the 'entering wedge,' induces many physicians to be opposed to any but the traditional fee for service method."

THE SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW CAME OUT of many parts of the conference, particularly in the address of the outgoing president, Dr. William P. Shepard, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. After acknowledging the generally good feelings between the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, Dr. Shepard spoke of "one area of confusion" in the relations between state and local medical societies and health departments. Said he:

"From its beginnings the public health profession has occasionally been beset by a few physicians who appear to fail to see the reasons for public health and whose influence at one time or another becomes sufficient to impede seriously the important objectives of the health department. In recent years it has become apparent that these physicians tend to confuse public health programs with what they call 'socialized medicine.' . . . They persist in attempts to circumscribe public health activities with a list of minimum functions beyond which the health agencies shall not go without threat of opposition by organized medicine. Some have basic opposition to any community health service outside sanitation and communicable disease control. Over the years, this has caused embarrassment and frustration to many health officers. It is especially serious today because it places public health and medicine in

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apparent conflict before the tribunal of public opinion, and tends to discredit both."

Dr. Shepard also spoke of specific conflicts existing in some quarters between private practice and public health:

"There is something wrong when a few physicians in a community advise a committee of public spirited citizens that a visiting nurse service might be a good thing provided it has nothing to do with a health department. It is not reassuring to the public when a state medical society passes resolutions opposing a well operated state health department program for the care of crippled children without proposing a better method; or, when a state medical society appears to be indifferent to the medical needs of men in the military service by opposing re-establishment of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program, without proposing something better."

The APHA president concluded his address by calling on the organization to "hasten the day throughout the world when social welfare shall become the goal of everyone everywhere."

More than 400 speakers and panel members took up specific phases of public health work in some 100 meetings of the thirteen APHA Sections and the thirty-eight related organizations. Space limitations permit mention of only a sampling here and there. Papers of wide significance for social welfare were read in such sections as Public Health Nursing, School Health, Maternal and Child Health, Dental Health, Food and Nutrition, as well as in meetings of such cooperating agencies as the National Conference for Health Council Work, the Conference of Professors of Preventive Medicine, the Public Health Cancer Association, and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Rehabilitation of industrial workers, and the related problems of workmen's compensation, disability insurance, and vocational training, received attention at several sessions. Stanwood L. Hanson, an executive of the Liberty and Mutual Insurance Company, told about the company's privately operated rehabilitation center in Boston where last year some 400 serious cases were given a combination of therapies along with vocational guidance. Kenneth Pohlmann, director of rehabilitation, United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund, described the teamwork between union and government agencies, and miners' families, in UMW "conference clinics" in the coal fields. Clinical demonstration afforded graphic illustration of what coal mine accidents mean in human terms. A young West Virginia coal miner, who sustained a fracture of the spine in a slate fall and is now a patient at the Kabat-Kaiser Institute, Vallejo, California, heard his courage praised by Dr. Herman Kabat, the Institute's director, while showing his ability to walk with two canes.

Maternal and Child Health also came in for discussion at more than one session. Of significance in this field was the report of the isolation of two additional germs to those now known to be responsible for infant diarrhea. A special session under the auspices of a subcommittee of the Association dealt with home accidents, "now being regarded in the light of a disease."

There were a number of discussions of special interest to the West Coast. The deliberations of the dentists received emphasis in the local press because fluoridation of the San Francisco water supply to prevent caries in children's teeth was a hot issue in a current city election.

Dr. Lewis M. Guiss, of the Cancer Committee, Los Angeles County Medical Society, gave a preliminary report of a mass X-ray survey of 1,867,000 persons in which many positive cases of chest tumor were discovered. He declared that mass surveys were the only practical way to discover curable cases of this type of cancer.

Another interesting Los Angeles report dealt with the much publicized smog problem. In a paper on the medical research conducted by the Air Pollution Control District of Los Angeles County, Gordon P. Larson, director, described control methods which at a cost to southern California industry of some $7,000,000 are causing noticeable improvements. All the discussion having to do with civil defense—mass feeding, biological warfare, disaster sanitation—attracted attention in West Coast papers.

Total registration at the conference reached 4,000 or one third of the membership of 12,000 public health workers now living in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States. Next year's meeting will be held in Cleveland, under the leadership of the incoming president, Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson, Mayo professor and director, School of Public Health, Minneapolis.

"Police and Children"

GUNNAR DYBWAD

Discussions at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth brought general agreement that community planning has often overlooked the vital part the police play in programs for the protection of children. However, the considerable differences which emerged as to the functional limits within which police departments should develop their youth work emphasized the need for examination and evaluation of organization, practices, and approach of juvenile police units. That task has been performed in a recent report of the Citizens' Committee on Children of New York City, "Police and Children," by Alfred J. Kahn (copies $1 each from the Committee, 1407 Broadway, New York 18). Written specifically as a study of the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department, this document has significance on a national scale since it opens the way for consideration of basic issues in juvenile police work everywhere.

While Mr. Kahn is forthright in his critical comments, he shows clearly that he is a strong supporter of special police work for children. "The Juvenile Aid Bureau provides New York City with the framework of a modern police approach which should be strengthened and extended," so that all children coming to the attention of the police, for any but the most casual reasons, can be handled by special juvenile officers.

In his analysis he separates JAB's law enforcement work (deterring and detecting youthful offenders), which he finds well done, from its ensuing referrals to other appropriate agencies, which he sees as only a mediocre job, and from its efforts to undertake specific treatment, which he considers not only poorly done at present, but not even within the province of a police department.

In reviewing the JAB's referral job, Mr. Kahn maintains that the issue is not

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the question of whether police should "screen" children to other agencies, but rather how much screening they can and should do. Such a procedure, he holds, requires a definite understanding of personality development and interpersonal relationships and an acquaintance with casework procedures. He finds that while JAB follows form and patterns of social casework, it falls short on basic content and hence its approach is essentially "symptomatic, empirical, and largely environmental."

This leads to a definite point at issue: how much special preparation is needed by juvenile police officers? On the one hand, there is the view held by some that "police officers have every prerequisite to perform services in a crime-prevention program." On the other hand is Mr. Kahn's contention that when police give "social casework services" they obviously need specific training in this field. Moreover, he maintains, the police must be quite clear about the function of a special juvenile unit, both in relation to over-all departmental procedure and to the work of other community agencies. Underscoring this point is experience elsewhere where well-intentioned police chiefs have initiated juvenile units by adding a social worker, psychologist, or guidance worker, foisting their services on a department and a community which were unprepared for them.

THE REPORT POINTS TO THE NEED FOR well coordinated handling of juvenile offenders by police and the court and treatment agencies. Mr. Kahn admits that a serious lack of resources has often caused the police to go beyond their competence. Yet he also shows that their questionable referral methods have resulted in resistance by agencies to working cooperatively with them. The report suggests the development outside of JAB of a casework bureau able to use "authoritative sanctions."

Mr. Kahn presents valuable definitions of police functions in general, suggesting that it would enhance clarity if we would speak of the police in relation to delinquency control rather than delinquency prevention. A serious omission, however, lies in his failure to mention the question of police and civil rights, particularly in respect to the rights of children. Children's rights are generally safeguarded by the juvenile courts, which he barely mentions.

The report shows that the Juvenile Aid Bureau operates a quasi-judicial program in which it decides dispositions for large groups of offenders. Good juvenile court law is written broadly enough to justify police investigation of any deviant conduct, and this is quite desirable. However, JAB not only files few petitions in juvenile court but makes a virtue of keeping cases from the court, and performs the type of probation service which should require the court's sanction. In commenting on the report, the New York City Police Department states that it tries to "spare the child and his family the distress of court appearance."

HEREIN LIES AN IMPORTANT GENERALIZATION. The children's courts of New York City are known for their rigid, legalistic approach. Unfortunately such "correctness" on the part of the judicial agencies anxious not to injure the rights of parents or children, only leads to broad assumption of powers by the administrative law-enforcement agency. Examples of this can be found throughout the country.

There are some police departments which place children on probationary supervision requiring them to report regularly to a juvenile officer. Others even impose sanctions such as car-washing or perhaps some measure of restitution if the child caused damage by his conduct. And some go so far as to put pressure on parents to remove the child from home on a "voluntary" basis.

Many American observers have reported favorably on the Scandinavian practice of placing more and more juvenile court work with children's committees which have quasi-judicial status. However, such a development would be rather premature now in this country, where we are still confused as to the relative rights and duties of administrative agencies, of courts and particularly of parents and their children.

It took the New York Police Department almost a year to submit a reply to Mr. Kahn's report. Printed in full by the committee, it is revealing testimony to the department's confusion in the area of youth work. For instance, in stressing its interdisciplinary approach as contrasted with what it calls Mr. Kahn's narrow emphasis on psychiatric social work, the department refers to "police administration, sociology, criminology, psychology, as well as psychiatric social work," but fails to mention law!

—Mr. Dybwad, formerly director of the Children's Division of the Michigan State Department of Social Welfare, is now executive director of the Child Study Association, New York.

Foster Care in Michigan

AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE MICHIGAN legislature a Joint Committee of the House and Senate submitted a report on the needs of foster care for children, a subject which has been causing growing concern not only in Michigan, but in many another state. The findings, based on seven studies requested of the State Department of Social Welfare contain factual material, conclusions and recommendations which will be of great interest not only in Michigan, where the question of improvement and reorganization will be debated, but in other states where planning for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children is not so far advanced. In some of these, the preamble to the legislative resolution authorizing the study will strike a familiar ring: "Whereas, The cost of this foster care . . . is large and is rising annually, and Whereas, There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the proper functions of state and local government, licensed private child-caring

agencies and parents in respect to both the financial and supervisory aspects of the problem . . ."

The seven studies on which the Michigan report is based include investigations of: facilities for foster care; foster care of children through the juvenile court division of the probate court; services and expenditures of child-caring institutions and agencies; foster care of children by county departments of social welfare; children in licensed foster homes; children served by county children's workers; foster care needs of children receiving aid to dependent children allowances.

Of the 12,000 children in the state under foster care in December 1949, about half were under care of licensed private institutions and agencies. About 12 percent were living in "independent" licensed boarding homes, where they had been placed without benefit of agency service. The discussion of the "independent" homes will be of interest to persons in states, such as Pennsylvania, which still do not offer even the limited protection of a licensing law to all children in "independent" boarding homes.

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The report emphasizes the great need for individual care for exceptional children: the child with a physical or mental handicap, the emotionally disturbed child, and the child with serious behavior problems. The data show, as have similar studies, that most children who come under care today are older children, some of whom have been seriously damaged. "It is believed that there are . . . 3,000 to 4,000 children in Michigan in need of some type of foster care not now available." Some of these children, already in "ordinary boarding homes," are not receiving the care suited to their needs. The Committee urged that "absolute priority" be given to the small psychiatric hospital designed for treatment of severely disturbed children. It also recommends that in conjunction with existing state child guidance clinics, small residential facilities be established.

A review of the current aid to dependent children caseload was made to determine what children living in their own homes needed foster care. The number was small—2.1 percent of the ADC families—but the family situations were serious. One third of these children had already been referred to the juvenile courts for placement.

Six bills were introduced in the Michigan legislature in 1951 to implement the recommendations, but none was enacted. Reprinted in the report, they offer a way of coping with the problems of how costs of child care should be divided between the state and local units of government, to provide a remedy for the unequal, spotty distribution of child care resources across the state.

HELEN GLENN TYSON
Pennsylvania Citizens Association for Health and Welfare

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States' Rights and Assistance Grants

THE FIRST ROUND IN THE RENEWED battle over whether the federal government should be allowed to impose standards in the use of federal funds by the states was won by the states' righters when Congress, just before adjournment, rescinded a former provision of the Social Security Act prohibiting the publication of assistance rolls. This came in a rider to the tax bill, specifically prohibiting the Federal Security Agency from withholding funds from any state which opened its rolls to the public without allowing them to be used for political or commercial purposes. How such lists when made public can be protected from political use was not made clear.

The provision has been interpreted as retroactive, and thus as directing the Federal Security Agency to restore to the state of Indiana grants-in-aid withheld since August 1, because of the 1951 legislature's specific demand that the public welfare department open its lists for public inspection. A special session of the Indiana legislature, called by the governor to disentangle the financial knot in which this defiance of the Social Security Act had involved the state, dissolved without much further ado.

The rider had been attached to the tax bill by Indiana's Senator William E. Jenner, after an unsuccessful attempt to tag it on to an important appropriations bill. (See "Weapon of Shame," by George C. Stoney, *The Survey,* September 1951.) It was practically assured of favorable conference action after the Governors' Conference, meeting at Gatlinburg, Alabama, passed a unanimous resolution urging the states' right to determine whether or not they wished to publish the names of people receiving assistance. The resolution made no distinction between programs entirely supported by state and local funds and those such as old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled in which an increasingly large portion of federal funds are involved.

The congressional action in upholding this view automatically opens assistance rolls to public inspection in Illinois, Georgia, and Alabama, where laws providing for publication, unless federal funds are so endangered, were already on the statute books. Whether other states will follow suit remains to be seen.

Perhaps the fact that few state legislatures are scheduled to meet until 1953 will provide a cooling off period in which the effects of such publication on people and caseloads can be carefully weighed against the satisfaction of having the last laugh on a federal agency. It might also give time for informed citizens groups in those states where the rolls have been opened to public gaze to make some kind of a test of whether would-be chiselers or the merely sensitive are the chief sufferers from such a move, and also to measure whether or not it actually does bring down the assistance load. Any attempt to arrive at a sound conclusion must take into account the other factors which have been reducing assistance caseloads during the past year—specifically, the rise in employment opportunities and the greater liberality and coverage of the old age and survivors insurance program.

The revolt in Indiana against the principle of confidentiality grew out of a bitter attack against the state welfare administration in an economy drive based on the assumption that "chiseling" rather than cost-of-living lay behind relief costs. Only as the attack took on momentum did the battle turn into a states' rights issue and draw attention in Congress. From then on the merits or demerits of opening up relief rolls received little attention. Consequently, many a welfare administrator today—apprehensive lest his state follow Indiana's lead—is wondering whether it will be possible to make names and amounts of disbursement known without also making public the details of case records, particularly the medical aspects which have so much to do with disparity in individual grants.

Since Congress apparently does not feel that the protection of individual dignity is a federal concern—even where federal funds are involved—state and local administrators and other persons and groups interested in the quality of assistance programs, face the urgent task of acquainting the public and particularly their state legislatures with all the implications involved in an "anti-secrecy" measure.

Prison Officals Discuss Problems

MORE THAN 600 PERSONS FROM 46 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Norway, England, The Netherlands, and Japan, met at Biloxi, Mississippi, October 21-26, for the 81st Annual Congress of Correction, sponsored by the American Prison Association. The Congress was presided over by the Association's president, Joseph E. Ragen, warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet.

In view of the state of national emergency, considerable discussion was devoted to the place of prisons and prison labor in the production program for defense.

Prison industry authorities maintained that state prison industries could provide $200,000,000 worth of goods annually if they were given the green light to proceed. Work hours would have to be extended and incentives provided for quantity and quality of production.

The problem posed by the sex offender also attracted considerable attention at Biloxi, particularly of those identified with medical interests. Maintaining that the spirit of revenge so discolors the facts of the problem as seriously to handicap medical criminologists, the president of

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the Medical Correctional Association, Dr. Lowell S. Selling of Florida, said that typical public thinking today brings down on sex offenders "a certain amount of conditioned responses by the police or public which very definitely hinders our efforts to treat them." Asserting that there is a reasonable chance of minor sex offenders being cured, he pointed to an important need for an understanding public to whom they can return.

Crime prevention authorities, particularly James B. Nolan, sixth deputy police commissioner of New York City, and Dr. Lois Higgins of the Chicago Police Department, stated that community crime prevention programs can no longer be placed at the doorstep of a few police officers, but must be developed on the basis of skills and capacities to identify delinquent youth. Noting the place of the correctional institution in the crime prevention process, Commissioner Nolan said that the correctional institution should be used only for its therapeutic value and must not be allowed "to become a 'catch-all' for every case, many of which should be treated in the community."

A new standing committee on study and treatment of narcotic addiction was authorized.

Resolutions emphasized the need for: expansion of prison industries in the defense effort; more research in the correctional field, and the development of a clearing house for research needs and available resources; extending institutional programs designed to eradicate illiteracy among inmates; the modification of restrictions now precluding parolees and other discharged inmates from joining the armed forces. The Congress also authorized a committee to explore the problem of evaluating adult correctional institutions.

The 82nd Annual Congress of Correction to meet in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the week of October 5, 1952, will be presided over by the newly elected president, James W. Curran, superintendent of State Use Industries, Maryland Department of Correction. The 1953 meeting will be held in Toronto, Canada.

Californians Confer About the Aging

A "PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE" NUMBERING some 2,000 Californians, professional and nonprofessional, met at Sacramento in mid-October on personal invitation from Governor Earl Warren, to study problems of the aging. Planned by a statewide committee of seventy-five representative citizens, the program made maximum use of democratic procedures for full participation of conferees in the decisions reached. There were twenty-two study sections grouped around the following main divisions—community organization, education, employment, housing, income maintenance, mental and physical health, recreation, social welfare services, and research. Every person attending the conference chose the section that interested him most, participated in its deliberations, and helped formulate final recommendations presented to the entire group at the closing general session.

Overlapping recommendations indicated the major areas of agreement. Not earlier pensions but continuing work opportunities proved the most popular. Section after section denounced retirement of workers at 65, or any other arbitrary birthday. Beginning with the statement, "Men want to work," the conference's division on employment opportunities called upon industry to "establish selection and placement techniques which relate the applicant's capabilities, physical and mental, to the task he is expected to perform," no matter what his age. Spontaneous applause greeted this division's further recommendation that "government itself review its employment practices" in order to avoid discrimination solely on the basis of arbitrary retirement.

The recommendations most likely to arouse legislative controversy next winter stemmed from the division on social welfare services, which came out boldly for an increase in the present $75 maximum public assistance grant, the total abolition of relatives' responsibility for the care of the indigent aged, the legal protection of old age assistance files from public scrutiny, and the elimination of citizenship requirements in establishing eligibility.

There was unanimous agreement that further study of the problems of the aging is vitally needed. Governor Warren promised post-conference convening of the research division, appointment of some kind of *pro tem* committee for continuing study at the state level, and early publication of the conference report, with a listing of all 86 suggestions made to him by the "cross-section of California" he had called upon for advice.

PERSONALITIES and PROJECTS

She Works Through Citizens

SINCE THE RISE OF PROFESSIONALISM IN social work, the volunteer has often found himself in an anomalous position, praised by all in public but shunted off in many a social agency to lick envelopes. Not so, however, at the Citizens Planning and Housing Association in Baltimore, where the executive secretary, energetic young FRANCES H. MORTON, once a volunteer herself, has built one of the most effective social action organizations in the country, almost entirely with the use of volunteers.

"We believe that there is no job in our agency that cannot be learned by a volunteer," said this highly trained social worker recently. And she explained that many of the agency's volunteers are now more expert in specific subjects than the staff. As examples she mentioned "our Housing Court observer who is an expert on law enforcement, our Planning Commission and City Council observer who is a lay expert on planning and zoning, our education secretary who is an expert on schools and housing, our rent chairman who is an authority on rents, and our radio and TV chairmen."

The work of Citizens Planning and Housing Association in cleaning up Baltimore's slums has been given wide publicity (see "Baltimore Cleans Its Slums," by Karl Detzer, *The Survey*, July 1949), and has resulted in Miss Morton's receiving the Hearn Award from the Alumni Association of the New York School of Social Work. Unhappy, however, to have found the Baltimore Plan of housing rejuvenation and law enforcement proposed in many communities as a substitute for public housing, she sadly points out that where this has occurred the Plan has been dropped af-

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ter public housing has been defeated. In her opinion, only through strong citizens groups interested in good housing for all can a community attain the kinds of physical environment its inhabitants need.

The four points of the Baltimore organization she heads illustrate her conception of what such a program should include: housing law enforcement; public housing; private redevelopment; city planning and zoning.

Frances H. Morton

Miss Morton traces her own burning interest in the improvement of living conditions to the days when she was working as a medical social worker at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"There I saw children suffering from TB, rat bites, and horrible burns," she reminisced. "Many of these illnesses could have been prevented with better housing."

Two years of this was all she could take without doing something about it. In 1940, she left the hospital to organize a citizens housing organization. Its original membership of seven has since expanded to 2,000.

A native Baltimorean, from a "good" neighborhood, private schools, and Smith College, Miss Morton went to the New York School of Social Work after finding her efforts to become a useful social work volunteer blocked by the fact that "there were no jobs available that led to anything or required any intelligence."

This memory may be behind her deep conviction that if a social agency is going to use volunteers "it has to have a set-up that will protect the volunteer and make the best use of his talents." The Citizens Planning and Housing Association assigns each of its volunteers, after careful interviewing, to a committee or a project with a particular objective. And Miss Morton explains: "The reason most of our volunteers are so devoted to our work is not only because they are interested in the cause, but because they have been able to see their own work bear fruit."

Believing that "citizens lobbies are necessary to make government work" she is now involved in a crusade to promote housing and planning organizations in communities throughout the country. Thus she widens daily the demonstration of a contention that her "favorite cause is good government."

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SINCE THE END OF THE WAR YOUNG people in Great Britain have been developing a healthy curiosity about their counterparts in other lands. Thus observes JEAN MARINDIN, head of the youth department of Britain's National Council of Social Service, and secretary to the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations, now in the United States on a lecture tour.

Never before in more than thirty years of work with youth, Miss Marindin recently told a *Survey* reporter, has she witnessed such a keen interest in international contacts, not only among students or youngsters from comparatively wealthy families, but also among the young people of farms, mining towns, or even the London dockland who have left school to take jobs. Among the most popular of youth club projects are the personal savings plans through which members set aside money to join a group on a short visit to the continent, often on an exchange basis with a group of continental youngsters who come to visit in British homes.

Organized clubs of teen-agers and young adults multiplied by leaps and bounds during and after the war, according to this enthusiastic British social worker. She attributes their growth largely to joint voluntary and governmental efforts to bring better opportunities to young people. The partnership had its beginning in 1939 when the voluntary youth organizations turned to the Ministry of Education with their worries about the danger of war inroads into building space, leaders, and finances at a time when severe tensions gave teen-agers an even greater need for guidance and recreation. The pattern of cooperation which then emerged has become permanent—the local educational authorities not only promoting youth clubs under their own auspices, but also making grants to voluntary organizations for extension of services. To complete the interlocking efforts, government sponsored clubs are admitted to affiliation with federations of local clubs, which play an important part in planning youth services and activities.

As a sort of super-coordinator of all Britain's voluntary youth serving agencies, Miss Marindin is in a key position to observe and perhaps help mold the trends in the young people's interests. Hers has been no desk and paper career, for she has worked directly with young people ever since she organized a company of Girl Guides for the children of the garrison families at historic Dover Castle where her father, an army brigadier, was stationed after the first World War. After several years of work with Girl Guides, followed by studies in economics and political science at Oxford, she went to the London dock area where for more than a decade she led youth groups and organized occupational centers for the unemployed. During the *blitz* of 1940-41, when more than half the houses of this section were damaged or destroyed, she concentrated her attention on bombed out civilians as welfare inspector for the Ministry of Health. Later she organized clubs for undertaking voluntary community services, under the auspices of the National Association of Girls and Mixed Clubs.

British Information Services

Jean Marindin

Radiant with vitality, Miss Marindin seems to share the same interest in international contacts she observes in Britain's teen-agers, for her career has been spiced with a number of forays into foreign lands—including six months in Jerusalem with the International YWCA. This is her second trip to the United States. The first, in 1946, followed a tour of Canada and a short stint as lecturer for the University of Toronto.

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To Put Under the Tree

BEULAH AMIDON

ONCE UPON A TIME, THIS WRITER knew an annual miracle—Christmas. It was a timeless period, set off from the rest of life by outpouring of affection, special privileges, gifts, the decked house, the good things to eat. I wonder whether any later experience compares with childhood's recurrent realization: *"This* is Christmas!" One of the choicest memories is the holiday excitement of new books, angular, solid packages which sometimes held up established gift opening procedures for an irresistible dip into a page or two—a fresh story, new poems and pictures, a window opened on some field hitherto only glimpsed from afar.

Against the background of those remote festivals, every year's crop of children's books seems a harvest of riches. And perhaps no heritage could be more precious than this sense of books as treasures, each a potential new friend.

Compared with what was available in a small midwestern city in pre-World War years, book offerings for today's children are bewildering in number and variety. And yet, after browsing through scores of them, reading, pondering, testing samples on young kinsmen and friends, there emerge some interesting trends in children's books, and in the reading interests of modern children.

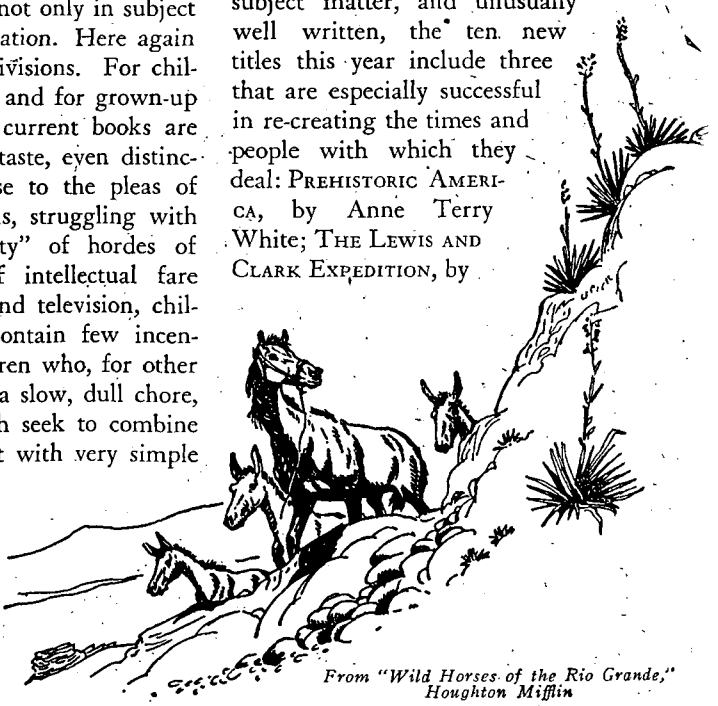
ONE MAJOR GROUP OF BOOKS, IN THIS AS in other winters, is designed especially for Christmas giving. Particularly satisfying in their several ways are CHRISTMAS BELLS ARE RINGING, a collection of poems selected by Sara and John Brewton (Macmillan, $2.50); THIS IS THE WAY, a child's anthology of the prayers and precepts of the world's great religions, chosen by Jessie Orton Jones, sensitively illustrated by Elizabeth Orton Jones (Viking, $3); TORTON'S CHRISTMAS SECRET, by Maurice Dolbier (Little, Brown, $2.50), a pleasant fantasy which tells a new Santa Claus' workshop story.

For the very, very young, books to be read aloud divide themselves into two main groups. There are those which unobtrusively instruct as well as amuse—for example, Inez Hogan's lovely TWIN LAMBS (Dutton, $1.35), which conveys a gentle lesson in friendliness; and those with stories and pictures which are ends in themselves. My first choice among these this year is LOST IN THE ZOO, by Berta and Elmer Hader (Macmillan, $2.50). Like the Haders' earlier titles, this is distinguished by delightful content and style, and superb illustrations. A collection which combines both sorts of material is READ ME MORE STORIES, the third of the annual compilations of the Child Study Association of America, with more of Barbara Cooney's apt black-and-whites (Crowell, $2).

WITH THE ONSET OF LITERACY, THE books diverge widely not only in subject matter, but in presentation. Here again there are two main divisions. For children who read easily, and for grown-up reading aloud, many current books are written with literary taste, even distinction. But in response to the pleas of teachers and librarians, struggling with the "reading disability" of hordes of children whose chief intellectual fare seems to be comics and television, children whose homes contain few incentives to reading, children who, for other reasons, find reading a slow, dull chore, there are books which seek to combine beyond-primer interest with very simple vocabulary and diction. These books slog along in short jerky sentences and monotonously limited word choice, almost as though they were written for non-English speaking youngsters trying to acquire a new language, as, in a sense, they are. Hence the publisher's indication of age-range (6 to 8, 9 to 12, and so on) on a juvenile dust jacket, is a guide to be used with caution. The background, maturity, and interests of the child for whom one is selecting a book (or toy, or anything else) are more important than his chronological age.

From early literacy to the middle teens or thereabout, I therefore group books by subject matter. So considered, most children's books this year fall into one of four major classifications: books dealing with American history and biography, reflecting the recent rediscovery of the significance of our way of life; history or outstanding figures of other countries; nature and science; fiction.

Among the most satisfying series for young Americans are the LANDMARK BOOKS, (Random House, $1.50 apiece). Sound in scholarship, exciting in subject matter, and unusually well written, the ten new titles this year include three that are especially successful in re-creating the times and people with which they deal: PREHISTORIC AMERICA, by Anne Terry White; THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, by



From "Wild Horses of the Rio Grande," Houghton Mifflin

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Richard L. Neuberger; THE SANTA FE TRAIL, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. A noted historian, Henry Steele Commager, and a famous illustrator, Lynd Ward, have collaborated to produce a stirring portrait of AMERICA'S ROBERT E. LEE (Houghton Mifflin, $3). "Faith That Moved Mountains" might have been used as the subtitle of another more-exciting-than-fiction biography, MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE, by Catherine Owens Peare (Vanguard, $2.75).

Among "true books" with foreign backgrounds, several deserve special mention: HANS ANDERSON, by Opal Wheeler, makes the beloved Danish author as vivid and appealing as his timeless tales (Dutton, $3); THE APPLE AND THE ARROW, by Mary and Conrad Buff (Houghton Mifflin, $3) is a memorable account of the Swiss fight for freedom in the thirteenth century, and of two patriot-heroes, William Tell and his young son; LONELY CRUSADER, by Cecil Woodham-Smith (Whittlesey, $3) was adapted without condescension from a widely heralded adult biography of Florence Nightingale.

EVERY RECENT PUBLISHING SEASON HAS brought a variety of books designed to satisfy the curiosity of young moderns about the physical world in which they live. This year we have, of special interest, EVERYDAY WEATHER AND HOW IT WORKS, by Herman Schneider (Whittlesey, $2.75); PATTERNS IN THE SKY: The Story of the Constellations, by W. Maxwell Reed (Morrow, $2.50); ROCKETS, JETS, GUIDED MISSILES, AND SPACE SHIPS, by Jack Coggins and Fletcher Pratt (Random House, $1); ROCKS AND THEIR STORIES, by Carroll Lane Fenton and Mildred Adams Fenton (Doubleday, $2.50).

The world of fiction—for children as for adults—always is dangerous ground, especially for a reviewer who must make capsule judgment, with no space for "on the other hands" and "notwithstandings." But certainly in this year's crop, these, for one reason or another, deserve special mention: LISA AND LOTTIE, by Erich Kastner (Little, Brown, $2.50), another unusual story by one of the most skilled and perceptive writers for children today; ESKIMO BOY, by Pipaluk Freuchen (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $2.50), a vivid story of Arctic life by the daughter of the explorer, Peter Freuchen; WILD HORSES OF THE RIO GRANDE, by George Cory Franklin (Houghton Mifflin, $3), with many authentic details of ranch life and the work of real cowboys; HOME AT LAST, by Gloria Hoffman (McKay, $2.50), a picture of life in Israel today, with dramatic photographs by the author; PIPKIN SEES THE WORLD, written and illustrated by Rosalie K. Fry (Dutton, $2), a charming around-the-calendar account of a wood mouse and his friends; CAROL'S SIDE OF THE STREET, by Lorraine Beim (Harcourt, Brace, $2.50), which teaches by example — and without preaching — the stupidity of religious prejudice.

"Pipkin Sees the World," Dutton

This brief survey and the following supplementary list include only a small segment of 1951's good books for children. There is not space here for warnings against the many volumes discarded because they seemed to this reviewer to be lacking in taste, slovenly in scholarship, unworthy in format, or published with the buying adult rather than the reading child in mind. For those who seek a far more comprehensive guide, I heartily recommend the 1951 edition of BOOKS OF THE YEAR FOR CHILDREN, compiled annually by the Child Study Association of America (price 25 cents from the Association, 132 East 74 Street, New York 21). But all Christmas shoppers for children's books are urged to remember that books are among the few lasting gifts, in themselves and in their influence; and that no list and no shop, however conscientious, are substitutes for the giver who gives of himself in taking the trouble to know at first hand what the child needs, what the book provides.

Especially for Christmas

ANN OF BETHANY, by Georgiana Dorcas Ceder. Abingdon. $2

CHRISTMAS CALENDAR: The Days Before Christmas, by Ilonka Karasz. Harper. $1.75

IF JESUS CAME TO MY HOUSE, by Joan Gale Thomas. Lothrop. $1

THE LIGHT AT TERN ROCK, by Julia L. Sauer. Viking. $2.50

THE TREES KNEEL AT CHRISTMAS, by Maud Hart Lovelace. Crowell. $2.50

For the Very Young

ALL FALLING DOWN, by Gene Zion. Harper. $1.75

PAPA SMALL, written and illustrated by Lois Lenski. Oxford. $1.25

GROWL BEAR, by Margo Austin. Dutton. $1.50

THE GREAT BIG WILD ANIMAL BOOK, illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky. Simon and Schuster. $1.50

American History and Biography

AMERICANS BEFORE COLUMBUS, by Elizabeth Chesley Baity. Viking. $4

CHARIOT IN THE SKY: A Story of the Jubilee

Community Planning for Human Services

BRADLEY BUELL and ASSOCIATES

The report of a three year research project in community planning for community services that discusses the issues involved in organizing community-wide programs for preventing and protecting against dependency, ill-health, maladjustment, and lack of recreational needs. Integrating services to help the family as a unit is stressed. January $5.50

Social Work Education in the United States

THE REPORT OF A STUDY MADE FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

ERNEST V. HOLLIS and ALICE L. TAYLOR

A milestone in the history of social work, this evaluation of professional social work education summarizes the evolution, status, and probable future of social work. It provides a sound base from which to chart a program of education. Laymen and professionals from all phases of social work and education took part in discussions that shaped the conclusions and proposals advanced. $5.50

The Social Welfare Forum, 1951

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS, 78th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Papers selected for new and significant information with practical value. Subjects range from "The Mid-century Conference on Children and Youth" to "The American People in the World Crisis." $5.00

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NORTON BOOKS ON PSYCHIATRY

The Health of the Mind

By J. R. REES, M.D., *Director, World Federation for Mental Health.* The principles of psychology discussed by an international authority with scientific accuracy in terms of sound common sense. $2.75

Psychoanalysis, Man, and Society

By X. PAUL SCHILDER, M.D., arranged by LAURETTA BENDER, M.D. An investigation of the interrelation of psychiatry and social problems, and of the role of the psychiatrist in helping society and the individual to establish a sound standard of values. $4.00

Childhood and Society

By ERIK H. ERIKSON. The anxieties of childhood related to the upheavals of society. "A major contribution to the much-needed synthesis of the social and biological sciences."—*The Survey.* $4.75

Emotional Problems of Living

By O. S. ENGLISH, M.D. and G. H. J. PEARSON, M.D. The emotional needs of the individual from childhood to maturity clearly explained. "Few books are more helpful in understanding the development of human nature."—*N. Y. Times Book Review.* 12th Printing. $5.00

Emotional Disorders of Children

A Case Book of Child Psychiatry

By G. H. J. PEARSON, M.D. An authoritative discussion based on case histories of the problems of children suffering from neuroses and character disturbances. $5.00

Neurosis and Human Growth

By KAREN HORNEY, M.D. In her newest and most profound book, Dr. Horney analyzes the causes and development of a neurosis. "An important and constructive document."—MARTIN GUMPERT, *N. Y. Times.* $4.50

At all bookstores
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Singers, by Arna Bontemps. Winston. $2.50
CONSTRUCTION AHEAD, by Henry Billings. Viking. $3
LUCRETIA MOTT: Girl of Old Nantucket, by Constance Buel Burnett. (One of several new titles in the admirable "Childhood of Famous Americans" series.) Bobbs-Merrill, $1.75
OF COURAGE UNDAUNTED, written and illustrated by James Daugherty. Viking. $3.50
THE ROYAL ROAD, by Ann Roos. Lippincott. $2.75
PETER ZENGER: Fighter for Freedom, by Tom Galt. Crowell. $3

Foreign Background

ENTER DAVID GARRICK, by Anna Bird Stewart. Lippincott. $3
LEIF ERIKSSON: First Voyager to America, by Katherine B. Shippen. Harper. $2
LET'S READ ABOUT INDIA, by T. A. Raman. Fideler. $2.95
LOUIS BRAILLE: Windows for the Blind, by J. Alvin Kugelmass. Messner. $2.75

Nature and Science

ANIMAL TOOLS, by George F. Mason. Morrow. $2
ATOMS AT WORK, by George P. Bischof. Harcourt, Brace. $2.25
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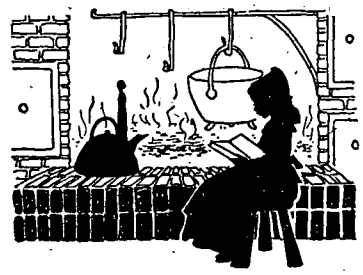
THE DRAGONS OF BLUELAND, by Ruth Stiles Gannett. Random House. $2
FUJIO, by Raymond Creekmore. Macmillan. $2
HORACE, by Elizabeth Urquhart. Dutton. $2
JERRY'S TREASURE HUNT, by Enid Johnson. Messner. $1.50
LITTLE LEO, by Leo Politi. Scribner. $2
THE ROUNDHOUSE CAT, AND OTHER RAILROAD



From "Lucretia Mott," Bobbs-Merrill

ANIMALS, by Freeman H. Hubbard. Whittlesey. $2
THE STORY OF HIAWATHA, adapted by Allan Chaffee. Random House. $1

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TANSY FOR SHORT, by Ruth Langland Holberg. Doubleday. $2.50
UNWILLING PIRATE, by West Lathrop. Random House. $2.75

Books for Adults

A WALKER IN THE CITY, by Alfred Kazin. Harcourt, Brace. $3

WE KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THAT tenements and ugliness, prejudice and poverty break a man's spirit and sear his soul. Hence "A Walker in the City" might be termed something of a miracle. For, in it, Alfred Kazin has traced his childhood in a Brooklyn ghetto during the depression, on the frightened edge of America. And he came through undaunted.

Above all—and this is the very essence of the miracle—although, as a boy, born of alien parents, a Jew, and poor, Kazin was forced to stand at the periphery of America, looking hungrily in; as a man, he has succeeded in projecting some of the sharpest insights about the American tradition that have been put into form. Indeed, he has been able to interpret the American scene far more profoundly than the vast majority of those who tend to take for granted what has, in so many cases, been all too blankly inherited. This already has been clearly demonstrated in his critique of American literature, "Our Native Grounds." It is now equally well demonstrated once again.

What is so particularly beautiful about Kazin's new book is that he has managed to make a deeply moving poem while writing relentlessly of the life, smell, sound, look, the rage and the dread, of one of the most forlorn and unloved areas of the new world, and in one of its most sordid periods. While doing so, he has managed, without sentimentality, to communicate the greatest tenderness and respect for those among whom he grew up, immigrants escaped from the pogroms of Europe to the bottom rung of the New World ladder.

Kazin has sketched the very feel and meaning of individuals—and, above all, families—united through loneliness, to whom the very concept of love, in the romantic sense, represented a remote

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luxury. He has portrayed, too, the dreams of Socialists and Zionists, of parents for their children, crying out for a better world.

Kazin has described his own hunger for art, beauty, love for belonging—in such a way that it succeeds in taking on universal significance. And, with heartbreaking honesty and perception, he has clearly distinguished between what is falsely religious and what is truly so. (His discovery of the words of Christ is one of the most moving passages.)

America may well weep that our new world does to people what life began to do to the boy, Alfred Kazin. America may well rejoice at being given back a gift so pure as "A Walker in the City." What this author has written has the power to bring forth tears that, like his own, seem to well up as overflow from the affirmation of the limitless possibilities of the life, despite all tragedy.

This book should replace the legend of Horatio Alger. For it is that rare success story in which the abundance that has been amassed, against the greatest odds, has been gained not at all in a material sense, but as though from some incredibly sure and miraculous spiritual source—from within.

DOROTHY NORMAN
Publisher & Editor, Twice-A-Year

AWAKENING: THE WORLD AT MID-CENTURY, by Erwin D. Canham. Longmans, Green. $2.75

HERE IS A LITERARY SPECIFIC FOR THE morning after the night before. Those who have not imbibed of Spengler or Pareto, or the heavier brew of Karl Marx, have nevertheless felt the chilling impact of the *Zeitgeist* upon their morale. In the very air we breathe is ozone of disenchantment. The message of this book, reflected in the title, is that we ought to "awake," awake from the pessimistic impoverishment of our powers. The odds are in our favor, and the game is worthwhile in itself.

In this melioristic spirit, the first half of the twentieth century is ransacked for treasures of hope. Note some of the typical chapter headings: "The Twilight of Materialism," "The Rise of Womanpower," "Thinking Challenges the Laws of Doom," "Free Collectivism," "The Age of Ideologies," "Education in Ferment," "The Leaven in Medicine."

Only in the last mentioned chapter, and in a few other places, does one find evidence of Christian Science authorship, though all the essays are contributed by the editor or, or by his associates on *The Christian Science Monitor.*

There are resources in our world that we simply do not sufficiently recognize. It is wholesome to have our attention called to them. This book does just this, does it precisely and effectively. Through the ranges of art, science, literature, religion, the argument is that an awakening is justified by the indigenous potencies of our world. The world is full of seams, admittedly; but for all that it need not rip. The book closes with an appeal to ideological magnanimity. This emphasizes, among other calls to action, the necessity for economic soundness, a higher ethics for free government, the continuous improvement of international organization, and the institutionalization of revolution through the superior spirituality of free institutions.

"No god dare wrong a worm," Emerson once said. Turning such cosmic confidence to concrete account, the book quotes the conclusion from experimentation on fish among which cannibalism previously had been supposed to be indigenous if not instinctive; and that conclusion is our conclusion. "With everybody well fed and everybody acquainted with everybody else," says Montagu, "nobody tries to eat anybody." We only add that it is a large "if."

T. V. SMITH
Maxwell Professor of Citizenship and Philosophy, Syracuse University

THE UPROOTED: The Epic Story of the Great Migrations that Made the American People, by Oscar Handlin. Little, Brown. $4

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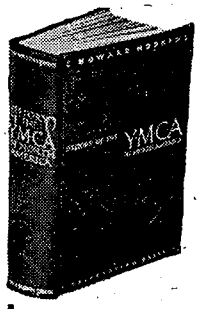

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Letters and Life

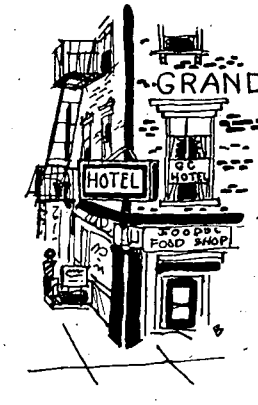
from page 545

records and sociological studies, newspapers, personal journals and letters—has provided the material for a narrative that sweeps through more than two centuries. A great movement here is pictured as it was lived.

The opening chapter, on the peasant origins of the great majority of the migrants, is especially valuable in these days when forces similar to those which dispersed the ancient village communities of Europe are at work in other parts of the world. The tragedy of the dislocation from a familiar and secure society also is repeating itself as the demands of modern civilization impinge on Asia and Africa. And although such disregard for the safety and comfort of steerage passengers as once was common is rare today, it is well to be reminded that an uncontrolled adjustment of population to new opportunities still is cruel in its consequences.

The following five chapters describe the immigrants' entrance into American life—the early disappointments; the difficulties experienced by the great majority in finding a livelihood; the fumblings of lay and religious leadership; the unwonted exercise of personal judgment, hence individualization and alienation from the traditional ways; the exploitation of the newcomers; loss of the standards by which behavior was judged in the old world and the beginnings of new forms of social responsibility, as the individuals gain consciousness of new group identifications and a new—though often false—sense of democracy.

The remaining five chapters are concerned chiefly with the changes in the group and personal lives of the minorities as new waves of immigration break over the cities and their crowded slums, and as the children of the first-comers often find the larger opportunities which the first generation vainly sought. Still, the great majority of the foreign-born and their American children remain conservative; every change in status and mode of living leaves wounds that only time will heal.



In the final chapters questions are raised, that concern all Americans: Has the expansive phase of American social history come to an end; if so, will a hardened class stratification supersede the former social mobility of our population?

This is a history with meanings both broad and intense. Only a phase of the movement has come to its end. The fortunes of simple people still are played upon by forces they cannot control. Everywhere they still aspire to a freedom which so many of the wanderers failed to find. BRUNO LASKER

Yonkers, New York

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND WORLD CULTURE, edited by A. William Loos. Prentice-Hall. $5

PUBLICATION OF "RELIGIOUS FAITH AND World Culture" is a significant event. The book is a sort of symposium in which men and women, in essays and one poem, each describe some facet of the critical situation which now confronts the entire world, and offer proposals for the pursuit of a more satisfying life.

The theses come out of the varied backgrounds of educators and economists, social philosophers, religionists, humanitarians and a psychologist, and present such diverse fields of inquiry as the Russian Revolution and Sovietism, the Far East, India, individualism, democratic development, man's place in society, and his relation to God. The papers are scholarly and searching; some merit special analysis and review, all deserve better than the scant comments here offered.

In general, these authors agree that this epoch in the West is characterized by advance in scientific research, in economics, agriculture, means of communication, and other material prosperities, and spiritually by lack of imagination and leanness of soul. Indifference or easy dismissal of the needs of destitute peoples must be overcome. "Now we can no longer forget the rest," (a quotation from one of the papers) might be the title of the book. There is pressing unanimity of appeal for restoration of the concept of dignity of human life, an awakened sense of worldwide community, faith in spiritual ultimates. Without these how is it possible to penetrate into the troubled area of unsolved thinking that lies between men, and achieve a vision of an emerging world culture?

"We have made the whole world into a neighborhood but 'since our hearts are small' we have not been able to extend compassion or understand-

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ing to our new neighbors." The acceptance of the basic moral laws, the development of a corporate life with its obligations and interlocking loyalties, a greater responsibility given to the common man in the affairs which concern him, and a return—a humble return—to the spiritual roots of his nature, from which man has so ruthlessly torn himself, these are the recommendations of practically all these experts.

Religious organizations, scientific and social agencies, and educational institutions should all contribute seriously to these important ends, but each individual also is called upon to dedicate himself to these tasks. This book should be welcomed by all who are interested in today's critical issues and who seek further knowledge concerning problems which beset the peoples of Asia, Africa, and India, as well as the problems within their own spirits.

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The Social Scene

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL LIVING: Explorations in Philosophy and Practice, by Bertha C. Reynolds. Citadel Press. $2.50

DURING WORLD WAR II, BERTHA Reynolds participated in a unique program of social services to members of the National Maritime Union and their families, a group hitherto isolated from existing community services. Jointly sponsored by the National Maritime Union and the United Seamen's Service, the personal service department of the National Maritime Union became a social agency within a membership organization, responsible to a constituency of union merchant seamen. As representative of the United Seamen's Service in the personal service department, Miss Reynolds carried a major responsibility for developing the program of social casework services.

Social service offered by a membership organization, according to Miss Reynolds, differs from social service offered by the social agency, for example, in selection of clients. In a membership organization all are entitled to the services.

A second difference which the author emphasizes, is the strong influence of group mores characteristic of such organizations. The union, existing as it does for the protection of the economic interests of its members by its members, was somewhat fearful lest the social workers weaken group morale through working "with the individual." It was clearly necessary to relate the work of the personal service bureau to the standards of the group rather than to the desires of the isolated individual.

"Social casework," according to Miss Reynolds, "helps people to test and understand their reality, physical, social, and emotional, and to mobilize resources within themselves, and in their physical and social environment to meet their reality or change it." Using this concept, Miss Reynolds found it possible to carry on an unusual experiment, not with the hope that "conditions here could be transferred to social agencies in general but that we might learn from this and from the scrutiny of everyday living how people give and take help most naturally."

This discussion seems to the reviewer the most significant contribution of the book. In concluding that these conditions "of helping" are peculiar to the member organization offering social service, Miss Reynolds implies that it is only in these isolated undertakings that individual help can be most effectively offered. Actually, the trend in social work is and has been in the direction of community supported and community sponsored services. The labor movement has consistently supported this trend as one which would help to make the individual union member a part of the community rather than isolated from it. In the account of this short experiment within the National Maritime Union, however, there is significant evidence that the union member may not have a sense of belonging in the community and that he may not feel a real sense of participation in the services to which he has contributed.

The "conflict of attitudes and divided allegiance" in social work to

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which the author refers through the book is something clearly incompatible with the democratic ideal. To those who are working to bring "social work and social living together," this little volume opens new avenues of exploration.

MARION HATHWAY
Professor of Public Welfare
University of Pittsburgh

THE WELFARE STATE, by Jules Abels. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3

IN THIS LITTLE BOOK JULES ABELS, AN economist in the employ of a business research organization, the Research Institute of America, sets out to prove quite conclusively that the policies of the welfare state, as embodied in President Truman's "Fair Deal," are leading us slowly but surely to disaster. Abels' book is actually a simplified version of the thesis expounded more formally by Hayek in his "Road to Serfdom," and is written "down" so as to be comprehensible to the busiest of businessmen. As such it should be as popular—and as influential—as Henry Hazlitt's "Economics in One Lesson," another "simplified" book on economics.

Curiously enough, Abels does not single out the policies of the New Deal under Roosevelt for attack; he rather regards the "mild" steps taken toward social security in the Thirties as a limited kind of program, quite compatible with his concepts of a free economy.

We moved rapidly, according to Abels, from the "actuarially sound" minimum security which characterized the social insurance goals of Bismark's Germany and Lloyd George's England to security against the vicissitude of living. In agriculture the goal now is income parity rather than commodity parity. In housing we seek public subsidy for middle income groups. "Decent living standards" have replaced "minimum standards." It is this concept of security, says Abels, which eventually will sap our initiative and rob us of the dynamic power which has led us to our present world status.

Abels approaches the problem in terms of the economics of national income—macroeconomics, to use the technical term. He points out the unquestioned dependence of income and consumption expenditures on continued investment. But a tax system which is almost confiscatory, plus the premiums which attach to "safe" investments, have robbed business of the incentive to expand. Government must therefore step in to perform this function, so that its controls are constantly extended and the ultimate result is the loss of freedom—first economic freedom, then political freedom.

Among the fallacies of the "extended program" which Abels emphasizes is that it represents a government redistribution of wealth and therefore falls into a totally different character than the earlier more moderate "handouts."

A major criticism can be directed at Mr. Abels' failure to suggest, except in the vaguest terms, any alternative methods of providing some measure of security for the mass of the American people. The depression, as he points out, marked a major dividing line in our economic life, and left a permanent scar on the American mind. The desire for security, springing from the experience of the 1930's, has become a major element in our economic life, and regardless of the political uses to which it has been put or its effect on enterprise, it must be reckoned with by economists and politicians alike. Mr. Abels, however, has done nothing more than lament over this unfortunate development, and offers little more than a return to the *laissez-faire* economics of the Twenties as a means of achieving a healthy and stable economy.

One cannot but admire this author's grasp of economics and his clear, if somewhat condescending, exposition of the danger inherent in an uncontrolled extension of what he chooses to consider as the federal dole. His book, unfortunately, deals almost exclusively with a negative approach to the problem. In a time when alternatives are needed, he suggests none except a return to the past.

WILLIAM HABER
Department of Economics
University of Michigan

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ILLNESS, by Carol H. Cooley. Saunders. $3.25

IN SPITE OF THE USE OF THE SAME overworked phrases for book title and chapter headings in this textbook for nurses, between the covers the reader will find considerably more than a rehash of old concepts and material. Out of her rich experience as director of social service at Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, Miss Cooley has produced a book much needed by both social workers and nurses, and one which will probably find many uses besides that for which it was intended.

The first five chapters cover the subject in general terms. There follows a chapter on existing programs; and in the last seven, special groups of patients and special illnesses are taken up. The

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Letters & Life

from page 548

style, however, though informative and factual, is by no means pedantic. Interesting and clarifying examples make this a highly readable book. Even more important, there is no "talking at" in this book and no "retreat into lingo." The attitudes with which Miss Cooley wishes to help the nurse to learn to approach her patient and his problems permeate the entire discussion in a most effective way.

Miss Cooley has been particularly skillful in interweaving the practical and emotional aspects of social problems of illness, including the psychosomatic elements, in a plausible fashion but without oversimplification (a difficult task). Further, by the nature of her subject she has had to come to grips in specific terms with a definition of the nurse's role in recognizing and handling social problems of her patients. This has long been a subject of controversy between nurses and social workers. There may be those who will not agree with her delineation of the respective roles, but it seems to this reviewer that she has met this problem in the only possible way, that is, in realistic terms. Her thinking is based on recognition of the scarcity of social workers, and the enviable opportunities of the nurse to become aware of the social problems of her patients; as well as the tendency of all professions to ever growing awareness of the patient as a person and of the inevitable relatedness of social and physical problems.

Medical social workers and nurses particularly and all those who deal professionally with illness, will be most grateful for the addition of this volume to the slim store of published material on this subject. MINNA B. DEMBSKI

Formerly, associate professor of Medical Social Work, Boston University

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY: The Story of Sociology in the United States through 1950, by Howard W. Odum. Longmans, Green. $5

DR. ODUM HAS PUT INTO THIS BOOK years of painstaking scholarship and has drawn from his own rich experience. As a young man, he studied under some of the great pioneers; as professor, author, director of research, editor, and a former president of the American Sociological Society, he has had a firsthand acquaintance with a large number of those whose contributions he discusses.

The material is arranged in five parts. Dr. Odum tells first of the European sources of American sociology and of the conditions in this country which acted as a stimulus to sociological thinking. He shows how in the last quarter of the nineteenth century sociology came to be a recognized college and university subject, and of the increasing interest in it. Today, fifty or more universities offer the Ph.D. degree in this field.

Part II takes up the presidents of the American Sociological Society, giving a biographical sketch of each, a summary of his theories, and a list of his main writings.

Part III deals in textbooks. Special attention is given to the treatment, by various authors, of such subjects as the community, racial and ethnic groups, the family, ecology, and regionalism.

The fourth part discusses the regional sociological societies, the contributions to sociology of non-sociological scholars, "practical" sociology, and sociological journals.

In the final section, the author evaluates the progress so far made, points out "hazards and limitations," and shows what further gains sociology may make through mature scholarship and improved techniques.

While Dr. Odum appreciates the importance of an integrated approach, he warns against "the oversimplified movement toward integration." "The supreme task of sociology," he avers, "is to concentrate on its own development through the varying vicissitudes, even as physics and chemistry have concentrated mightily upon themselves."

The writing of a work of such scope is vastly difficult; in this case it is made especially complex by the wealth of ideas, some of them controversial, which the writer must include. Dr. Odum is mindful of the difficulties and has kept his material well in hand, though some of the lists of works and the "roll call" of persons in allied fields might have been placed in an appendix.

Sociological study in America is constantly going forward. From many fields — history, anthropology, psychology, the arts, and so on — more and more light is being thrown on the material which the sociologist endeavors to interpret. The period which Dr. Odum has treated will no doubt be reappraised again and again. Meanwhile his book is a noteworthy contribution to information and interpretation in the field. LOUISE WARE

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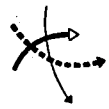

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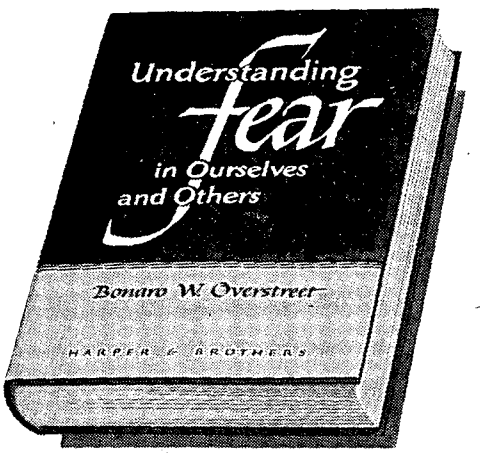

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